

كتاب من الصحف

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1976

Established 1887

Carter Picks Up 211 Delegates; Rivals Ink He Can Win

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, June 9 (WP)—Jimmy Carter won only one of three primaries yesterday but gained enough delegates so that his major rivals calculated today that his nomination as presidential candidate was a near certainty.

Carter, victorious in Ohio but not too close in New Jersey and in California, won 211 of the 540 delegates at stake on the day of the long primary season. He predicted that he would have the votes needed for a first-ballot victory between now and the start of the Democratic National Convention July 12.

Rivals Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and Sen. Frank Church of Idaho conceded that was likely but said they would stay in the race for now. Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, a veteran powerbroker, endorsed Mr. Carter today after saying last night: "He'll be the candidate."

Uniformians Ink A-Power 2-1 Margin
The First Ballot
Mayor Daley's endorsement may mean that most of the 96 Illinois delegates now committed to Sen. Adlai Stevenson—as a favorite-son candidate supported by Mayor Daley—will shift to Mr. Carter on the convention's first ballot.

Mr. Carter said at an Atlanta conference that he had spoken by telephone with Rep. Udall, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Mayor Daley, Sen. Church and Alabama Gov. George Wallace, and added: "All of them, as a general group, agreed that I would be the nominee."

The major dissenter was California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., who trounced Mr. Carter in the California primary—his fourth victory over the former Georgia governor in five tries. Gov. Brown also provided the campaign impetus for an uncommitted delegate slate that finished ahead of Carter delegates in New Jersey, 43 per cent to 38 per cent.

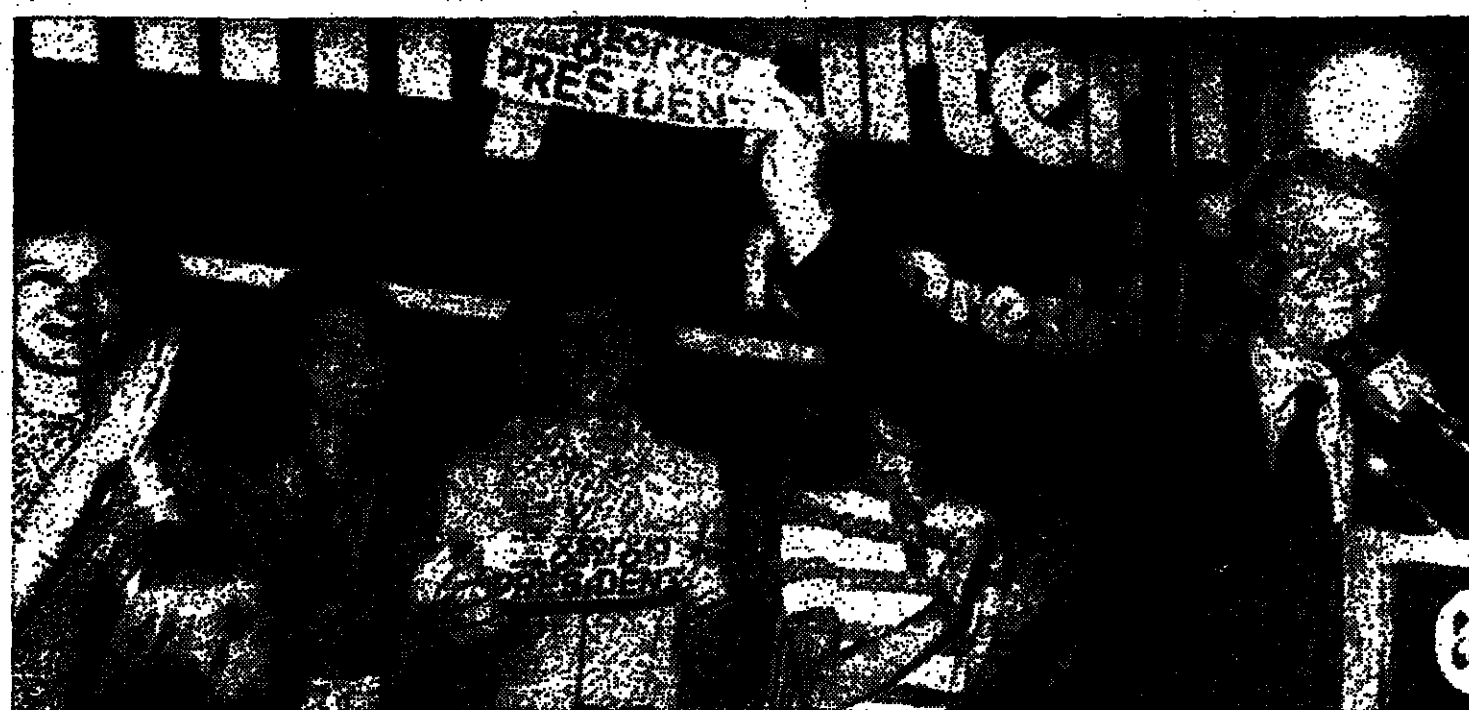
Gov. Brown vowed that he would go throughout the country and speak for Mr. Carter for every remaining delegate.

Humphrey Decision
Left unsettled by the mixed returns were the prospects of Sen. Humphrey, who is, along with Gov. Brown, the favorite of the uncommitted New Jersey delegates. Sen. Humphrey said this morning that he would defer for the moment a decision on launching an active campaign.

Sen. Humphrey's unofficial "draft committee" in Washington said it would urge him to declare his candidacy. But Mayor Daley said it would urge him to declare his candidacy. But Mayor Daley said it would urge him to declare his candidacy.

The Chicago mayor said at a news conference before the polls closed that he didn't know "who says he is a man on a white horse. Our party isn't in bad enough shape to have to go to someone and demand him and draft him."

In Ohio Mr. Carter won 119 of the 132 delegates. In New Jersey (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter and his family acknowledging cheers of campaign workers at his headquarters in Atlanta.

Ford Wins 2; Reagan Big California Victor

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, June 9 (WP)—President Ford won the Ohio and New Jersey Republican primaries yesterday, but his two victories were offset as Ronald Reagan won a decisive triumph in his home state primary in California.

Mr. Reagan took 65 per cent of the Republican vote to Mr. Ford's 35 per cent to capture all 167 delegates in California's winner-take-all primary.

The final three primaries left the outcome of the Republican presidential race in almost as much doubt as when the primary trail began four months ago in New Hampshire.

The result in California indicated that the Ford campaign's last-minute effort to brand the former California governor a "warmonger" did not work and may have backfired.

Nevertheless, the President emerged from the last three primaries slightly better off than expected before the voting. His campaign aides expressed confidence last night that they could round up the about 200 additional delegates Mr. Ford needs to secure the Republican nomination.

A total of 1,130 delegates is needed to win the nomination and an unofficial count today showed 914 for the President, 857 for Mr. Reagan and 203 uncommitted.

Mr. Ford won 91 of Ohio's 97 delegates yesterday. In New Jersey, an uncommitted slate thought to be entirely for Mr. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Confers With Assad on Lebanon

Arab League Urges Joint Peace Force

CAIRO, June 9 (UPI)—An Arab plan for collective peace-making in Lebanon calls for the dispatch of a six-nation force of several thousand men to replace Syrian troops there, but everything will depend on Syria's reaction, Arab League officials said today.

The league's assistant secretary-general, Sayed Nofal, said the force would be under the command of the league's military assistant secretary-general—a post held at present by the Egyptian chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Ali Fahmy.

The four-member mission to Damascus was led by Bahrain Foreign Minister Mohammed Bin Mubarak and included the league's secretary-general, Mahmoud Riad, and delegates from Libya and Algeria.

Earlier in Cairo, however, the Middle East News Agency quoted an official Syrian spokesman as saying today that Libyan and Algerian military units would arrive in Damascus soon to join Syrian forces in "maintaining security and stability" in Lebanon.

The announcement was the result of telephone conferences last night by President Hafez al-Assad with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne and Libyan President Moammar Gadhafi, the spokesman said.

Citra said that he was killed by shots fired from a car as he walked toward a school where he was to give a political lecture. His death brought to 14 the number of persons killed in political violence in the Basque region this year.

Step to Democracy
Adolfo Suarez, a Cabinet minister and secretary-general of the National Movement, told the Cortes that the new law was an important step in introducing a modern democracy to Spain.

Mr. Suarez said that the existence of political parties in Spain was a fact that had to be recognized.

"We are convinced that there is a fundamental desire in the country regarding a change without risks, profound and orderly reforms, political pluralism and the existence of some political groups that channel ideological participation," he added.

He said that King Juan Carlos was determined to achieve a modern democracy and bring Spain into line with Western Europe.

The number of adverse votes was higher than the 50 forecast before the debate and reflected leftist fears that the re-emergence of political parties would put an end to the nearly four decades of peace and economic progress under Franco rule.

Veterans' Leader
Among those who voted against the law were Jose Antonio Giron, a civil war veterans' leader, and Pilar Primo de Rivera, sister of the founder of Franco's old Falange party.

In today's debate, former Foreign Minister Laureano Lopez Rodo warned the government against allowing too many political parties which he said, could cause chaos.

He urged early passage of a new electoral law, saying that the key to democracy lay in a good electoral system which would allow several parties but avoid the "atomization of forces."

"According to the methods adopted, the country could slide into despotism or anarchy," he said.

The government has promised to send to the Cortes an electoral bill by the middle of next month.

Mr. Lopez Rodo said that the present regime could be perfected without degrading it.

Another deputy urged that all control of and sanctions on parties should be left to the supreme court. Under the law, the government can refuse to recognize a party and suspend or fine it for infractions such as receiving foreign funds, but the final word rests with the supreme court.

The ability of the "bunker," Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

Workers reportedly carrying away the body of a Syrian killed when Syrian tank column was fired on in Sidon.

United Press International.

As Negotiations Begin

Syrian Tanks Halt Outside Beirut

From Wire Dispatches
BEIRUT, June 9.—After meeting stiff resistance, Syrian armor was reported today halted in the mountains east of Beirut and outside the port of Sidon, as behind-the-scenes negotiations unfolded in Beirut to defuse the confrontation between Damascus and the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

Fighting was reported in the northern port of Tripoli, where the Syrians' position was said to be fairly strong, and Sidon was periodically shelled. This morning the Beirut radio reported that Syria had agreed to a cease-fire, but the western neighborhoods of the capital came under intensive artillery, rocket and mortar fire that subsided in the early afternoon.

The Palestine Liberation Organization charged that Syrian jets strafed the Ain Helweh refugee camp in Sidon's eastern outskirts, killing 12 persons, including six children, and wounding 30.

Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud, the Libyan Premier, and Abdel Karim Ben Mahmoud, the Algerian education minister, were driven to the seaside Algerian Embassy after being trapped by shellfire around the Syrian-controlled port overnight.

Cease-Fire Negotiations
They were expected to attempt to negotiate a cease-fire between the powerful Syrian forces that

thrust into Lebanon last week and the alliance of Palestinian and leftist groups that opposed the Christian rightists throughout the civil war.

The two Arab mediators were reported to have met Vice Air Marshall Najj Jammil, head of the Syrian Air Force, Syrian Deputy Premier Mohammed Haidar and Salah Khalaf (Abu Nady), the No. 2 man in the al-Fatah Palestinian organization.

The Soviet Union today called for an end to foreign intervention in the Lebanese war and demanded an immediate cease-fire. A statement issued by Tass said that the Lebanese crisis was ceasing to be an internal matter. The French offer to send troops and the presence of the U.S. Sixth Fleet "close to Lebanese shores" demonstrated this, it said.

In Damascus, Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League, arrived on an apparent negotiation mission. Lebanon President Suleiman Frangieh (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Spain Lifts Ban On Parties But Still Bars Reds

MADRID, June 9.—Spain's Cortes passed a law today lifting a 37-year-old ban on all political parties, except Communists, anarchists and separatists.

The law was passed despite objections by the extreme rightists that it was unconstitutional and would destroy the authoritarian system left by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The vote was 338 in favor, 91 against and 24 abstentions. The National Movement was the only party permitted under the Franco regime. The law provides for the legalization of political parties except "those whose objective is violent destruction of the legal, political, social or economic order, or which attack in any way the sovereignty, unity or independence of the fatherland, or the integrity of its territory or the national security."

The Communists, as well as Basque separatists, will remain banned under this article, government sources said. All other parties can legalize themselves simply by registering with the Interior Ministry.

Attempt to Divide
The exclusion of the Communists was seen as an attempt by the government to divide the opposition, which formed an alliance in May, including the Communists, Socialists and leftist Christian Democrats.

There was no immediate comment from opposition groups on whether they will register. There has been a move among them to boycott the government's package of reform as long as the Communists remain outlawed.

But an opposition leader said: "With [general] elections promised for early next year, we cannot afford to stay out in the cold. We have to come in and take part, or we'll lose the votes that are ours."

Violence erupted again today in the Basque region, where suspected separatists assassinated a local rightist party chief.

The national news agency, Citra, identified the victim as Luis Carlos Albo Llanosa, 55, a lawyer and chief of the National Movement in the industrial town of Basauri, near Bilbao.

Citra said that he was killed by shots fired from a car as he walked toward a school where he was to give a political lecture. His death brought to 14 the number of persons killed in political violence in the Basque region this year.

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The ability of the "bunker," Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

Stock Tables Unavailable

The NYT regrets that because of transmission difficulties it is unable to publish the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition.

OAS Nations Urged to Heed Rights Code

Kissinger Warns Chile on Relations

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, June 9 (NYT)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday that human rights violations had "impaired our relationship with Chile" and called on all American countries to observe the fundamental standards of humane conduct.

Mr. Kissinger addressed a closed session of the meeting of American foreign ministers here. Earlier, the ministers heard Dudley Thompson, foreign minister of Jamaica, appeal to Chile to grant 4,000 political prisoners an amnesty.

Violations of human rights in Latin America has been the major topic so far at this sixth General Assembly of the Organization of American States, which is being attended by all members of the regional organization except Cuba and Mexico.

Stronger Mandate
Mr. Kissinger proposed that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, an organ of the OAS, be given a stronger mandate and an enlarged staff and budget to investigate the status of human rights without having to wait for complaints.

This seven-member commission has submitted to the OAS General Assembly a public report covering human rights violations in more than a dozen Latin American countries and two restricted reports on violations in Chile and Cuba.

Mr. Kissinger said that the commission had demonstrated "independence, even-handedness and constructive potential" in its work, which has not been given a warm welcome by the Latin American dictatorships.

Since most of the 25 countries in the OAS are under military regimes, Mr. Kissinger's statement was cautious and designed to avoid a split in the assembly over an issue that was not even on the agenda until last year.

Velled Reference
He made only veiled reference in his statement to the restrictive political conditions in such countries as Brazil, where restrictive security measures are linked to intensive economic development.

"Technological progress without social justice mocks humanity and nationalism without a consciousness of human community—which means a shared concern for human rights—retains instruments of oppression," Mr. Kissinger said.

The secretary of state met for an hour yesterday with Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the Chilean President, and several of his ministers.

A State Department official said that Mr. Kissinger had given Gen. Pinochet advance notice of the content of his statement. But Chile gave no support to the proposal to strengthen the human rights commission.

Norway to Establish Anti-Oil-Spill Depots
OSLO, June 9 (Reuters).—The Norwegian parliament decided today to establish six depots along the coast of Norway to fight possible oil pollution.

It appropriated 65 million kroner (\$10.5 million) for the development and purchase of new equipment to fight oil spills from ships and oil drilling rigs.

Race Urges His Delegates Back Carter in Convention

GOMERY, Ala., June 9 (AP)—George Wallace urged his supporters to back Jimmy Carter for the Democratic nomination today and as delegates throughout in to vote for Mr. Carter first ballot.

Summing his decision at conference, Gov. Wallace said that Gov. Carter was the nominee.

Wallace said Mr. Carter had tried unsuccessfully to call through to the Georgia governor. He said he told Mr. Carter he was to ask all his 188 delegates to cast their ballots at a vice-presidential convention for Mr. Carter.

Alabama governor said that, in light of the strong showing Mr. Carter has made in the primaries, "I feel that he is entitled to the nomination." I respectfully request all of the delegates pledged to George Wallace to cast their ballots for Carter on the first ballot.

Gov. Wallace said he did not discuss the platform with Mr. Carter but said he felt it would appeal to "a broad spectrum of the people."

To Back Ticket
He said he intended to support the Democratic ticket in the November election, but how actively he is uncertain. He said he would not try to "have a voice" in Mr. Carter's selection of a vice-presidential candidate.

He said the "overwhelming majority" of his delegates he has contacted have agreed to go along with Mr. Carter but that a few said they still wanted to vote for Gov. Wallace.

Results of the primaries yesterday in California, Ohio and New Jersey swelled Mr. Carter's delegate total, with Gov. Wallace's 188, to more than 1,300 of the 1,500 needed for the nomination.

In many states, delegates pledged to a candidate must support that candidate through one or two ballots at the convention.

As fellow governors or adjoining states, the two men could not have been called close friends. Their disagreements surfaced at governors' conferences, but the two apparently have smoothed their differences.

The points Gov. Wallace and Mr. Carter discussed were not disclosed, but the two apparently reached enough of an accord to sway the man who has unsuccessfully sought the presidency since 1964 by claiming to represent the middle class.

At the opposition of the States, the Palestine Liberation Organization was sent to the council table by an Arab ally, with Britain, France and Ambassador Chaim Herzog. He called a news conference to his delegation's position.

French Reds Woo Gaullists, Attack Shift in Military Policy

By James Goldborough

PARIS, June 9 (UPI).—French Communist leader Georges Marchais appealed to the Gaullists today to "come with us" in opposition to the government, which he called "the most reactionary, conservative and backward" that France has known.

In his most outspoken statement of his party's blueprint for winning the left wing into a "union of the French people," Mr. Marchais condemned the government's recent changes in military strategy and said that French foreign policy "no longer has anything to do with that of Gen. de Gaulle."

Taking advantage of the Gaullist-government split that has developed in the National Assembly over the tax-reform bill, Mr. Marchais launched the appeal to try to isolate the government and its defenders.

"True Gaullists have nothing to do anymore with the UDR (Gaullist party)," he said. "They should come with us in a policy of peace, national grandeur and independence."

Resembles Italian Bid

Although the French party's proposals for a union of the French people resembles the Italian party's efforts to widen its appeal beyond the traditional left, Mr. Marchais denied that a

kind of "Euro-Communism" was developing in Western Europe. He said that Italian party leader Enrico Berlinguer had not volunteered the term "Euro-Communism" during the Berlinguer-Marchais meeting here last week, but had used it in answering a question.

"There can be no question," Mr. Marchais said today, "of forming an international Communist organization, either on a world, European or regional level."

But he admitted that certain "affinities" existed between the French and Italian parties, and said that a success by the Italian party in the elections of June 20-21 would be felt here.

Speaking at a meeting with the foreign press, Mr. Marchais condemned the French military doctrine outlined by Gen. Guy Méry, the French chief of staff, in an article in the National Defense Review published last week.

Security Involved

Gen. Méry pointed out that while French forces would not be stationed in forward defenses in West Germany in peacetime, they would in all likelihood be moved up to fight with other allied troops in case of conflict. "It would be extremely dangerous," he wrote, "for us to remain out of that first battle in which our own security would be at stake."

Such a statement had not been made publicly by a French official in the 10 years since France left NATO's integrated command.

Ignoring that Gen. Méry was speaking of a war situation, Mr. Marchais asked, "Why should French troops be moved up to a Socialist [East Germany] border? Are the Socialists threatening anybody today? Is the Soviet Union threatening anybody? As far as I know the Soviet Union is offering détente, to go farther even than the Helsinki accords."

Mr. Marchais also indicated—as has the U.S. government—that the Atlantic Alliance could not continue as it is if a leftist French government took power.

Comparing his party's position on the Atlantic Alliance to its position on the European Economic Community, Mr. Marchais said, "It is like the EEC—we have always been against it [it] and experience has shown us right." But, he added, both institutions exist, and his party's position on each was "not to leave it, but transform it."

Moscow Attacks Shift

MOSCOW, June 9 (Reuters).—The Soviet newspaper Pravda today attacked a shift in French defense policy recently outlined by the French chief of staff.

The Pravda article, believed to be written by a senior Kremlin official, suggested that French defense strategy now violated European Security Conference pledges and Paris-Moscow agreements.

It was the first major Soviet reaction to the views of Gen. Méry.

Allon to Visit Bonn

BONN, June 9 (UPI).—Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will make a two-day visit to Bonn on June 22 at the invitation of his West German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Ministry announced today.



PASSING THE TIME—Cuban soldiers and their European advisers, according to the caption sent with this photo, relaxing on a beach near Luanda recently. They are part of forces that helped the Popular Movement win war for control of Angola.

Angolan Demonstrators Call For Death of 13 Mercenaries

LUANDA, Angola, June 9 (AP).—Tens of thousands of Angolans poured into the downtown streets of the capital today with chants and placards calling for "Death to the mercenaries."

Luanda business was at a standstill except for essential services as workers, schoolchildren and women's groups turned out for the demonstration, organized by the victorious Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as a prelude to Friday's trial of the 13 foreign mercenaries captured during the civil war.

The Angolan prosecutor has called for the death penalty for all 13 as a deterrent to mercenary recruitment around the world.

"Morte aos mercenários" (death to the mercenaries) and "Morte a CIA" (death to the CIA) proclaimed the banners carried by waves after waves of marchers who took nearly an hour to file into the enormous square and open-air bus stop in the heart of the downtown cluster of high-rise office buildings and government ministries.

"Spontaneous" Turnout

The demonstration, organized by the Marxist MPLA at grassroots level in the neighborhoods, had been advertised 24 hours in advance in the government-sponsored daily press.

Bill Wilson of St. Louis, a young lawyer trying to save two Vietnam veterans from the firing squad in his very first court case, found it a "bracing experience" to plow through the prosecution's lengthy indictment while the demonstrators called for the death of the mercenaries.

The government has filed a 139-count indictment charging all



Costas Georgiou, known as Col. Callan, one of the men to be tried in Angola.

13 mercenaries with murder, pillage and other "war crimes."

The 17-page indictment was given to Mr. Wilson and Bob Cesner Jr. of Columbus, Ohio, the defense team defending Gary Ackers of Sacramento, Calif., and Daniel Gearhart of Kensington, Md., on an expense-only basis.

Citing the Nuremberg war-crimes trials and various UN resolutions as precedents, the indictment charges the two Americans, 10 Britons and one Argentine "with the murder of MPLA members, other mercenaries and soldiers of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola during the bloody three-sided civil war that followed Angola's independence from Portugal."

U.S. Newswoman Ousted

LUANDA, Angola, June 9 (UPI).—The government today ordered the expulsion of the U.S. newswoman who first reported the alleged execution of 14 British mercenaries by the Greek Cypriot commander in Angola's civil war.

A statement by Director General of Information Luis de Almeida said that Robin Wright, 26, a free-lancer for The Washington Post and the Christian Science Monitor, was being expelled because she entered Angola last February with two rival liberation movements.

Miss Wright was the first person to report assertions by mercenaries that Costas Georgiou, alias Col. Tony Callan, ordered the execution of 14 mercenaries under his command last February after they demanded to be sent home. Mr. Georgiou, listed as a Briton, is one of the 13 mercenaries awaiting trial here.

Indonesia Control Of Foreign Firms

JAKARTA, June 9 (Reuters).—The government has set Jan. 1, 1978, as the date by which all foreign trading companies here must be run by Indonesian businessmen, the Trade Ministry said.

The ministry spokesman said, however, that the move should not cause concern to foreign firms. He asserted that the government was determined to preserve foreign capital investment in Indonesia.

All senior local posts in the companies must be filled by Indonesians by the deadline, but foreigners will still be able to hold a majority of shares in the concerns. Most of the 17,000 non-Indonesian firms are run by Chinese businessmen but at least 19 major international companies

are run by Indonesians.

The six men, all wanted in Spain for alleged terrorist activities, have long lived in exile in France. Spanish authorities alleged that they were ringleaders of the Basque terrorist movement attacking Spanish police and government installations from bases on the French side of the border.

Uppsala, Sweden, June 9 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today conducted an underground nuclear explosion at its Semipalatinsk test site in Siberia, the Uppsala Seismological Institute reported.

But Aggression Is Unrestrained

Courage, Decency Are Laced Amid Horror of Lebanon War

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, June 9 (UPI).—There are no prisoners in the Lebanese civil war. A prisoner is put to death, often slowly. Many have been mutilated before or after death.

The best estimate is that 18,000 to 20,000 persons have died in the 14 months of fighting. Press reports, undoubtedly inflated, go as high as 30,000. Many more have been maimed.

Most of the victims of the conflict between a leftist Muslim coalition and rightist Christians are civilians caught near their homes under indiscriminate shelling by mortars, heavy artillery and ground-to-ground missiles. Except in rare cases, these deadly weapons are not aimed but pointed heedlessly in the general direction of residential neighborhoods on the other side of the dividing line.

On-the-spot slayings and kidnappings on religious grounds have been daily occurrences.

Westerners, numbed by the horror tales, may have come to think that there is a vicious flaw in the Lebanese character. But this reporter, having moved in and out of the daily lives of many Muslim and Christian Lebanese for some time, has encountered as much courage, decency, character and thoughtfulness as he has seen anywhere.

How, then, can there be such appalling collective violence in a country of fewer than three million?

Another Clash

In the view of qualified analysts of the Lebanese character, religion has ceased to restrain violence in a relatively poor country that has between the Arab world and the West, but belongs to neither and that has become the arena for another clash—between warring traditional values and the crassest modern materialism.

The international community—governments, churches or their Islamic equivalents and individuals included—has stayed aloof of the civil conflict.

Perhaps 20 foreign physicians are here as volunteers. The charitable organizations that flock to scenes of conflict or devastation have largely stayed out of Lebanon.

On the other hand, armed bands that did not exist before the war have sprung up by the dozen, supplied with advanced weapons from abroad. Since they have no real political identity, their proliferation is one of the reasons why a political settlement has become all but impossible. They demand a voice—and their voices together amount to a veto.

Examples of Decency

Amid the bloodletting, examples of the courage, decency and thoughtfulness spring to mind.

A young doctor, a pediatrician, has not been outside of the hospital, in one of the most dangerous areas of the capital, for five months. Day after day, she bandages the severely wounded arriving sometimes at gunpoint, in addition to running her own ward in another part of the building which has taken several direct hits.

There is a famous surgeon who, in his specialty, is one of a select group of 20 around the world. Now, on the really bad days, he is the tough, ubiquitous boss of the emergency wards of the American University Hospital, moving through an inferno and imposing his authority.

But one of his colleagues, also a skilled specialist, has taken another option. "This is not what I am trained for and it doesn't interest me," he said as he prepared to spend the next year in the United States.

Firemen and delivery men are among heroes. So are those who have kept power supplied and telephone lines going.

How can so much decency accompany such violence? Conversations with physicians and sociologists provide some hints but no definite answers.

"All religious wars have been cruel. Think of the Crusades and the Inquisition," a Muslim physician said.

chiarist said. He explained that, for most Lebanese, religion had been the one thing that restrained feelings of aggression. But the war has removed the restraint and religion has become a vehicle in promoting aggression.

A person's religion—indeed, the sect within that religion—has largely determined the limits of political and social expectations. Most of the real wealth here belongs to foreigners from the

West and to the Arab oil countries. The good life—or, at least, the best life—is accessible only to a tiny minority.

Now the barriers have been broken, thanks to the gun. The guess is that there are three weapons for every male Lebanese. To thousands of adolescents, guns and stolen cars have at last supplied the power to enjoy the temptations of the city.

The despair felt by Lebanese stems from the thought even when the official war comes and the actual and instigated killing and kidnappings will continue as usual, which placed the U.S. in a moral dilemma.

"Do you really think the city is going to be as safe as before?" a Lebanese asked.

Syrian Tanks Halt Advance

(Continued from Page 1)

who has been reduced to the status of a minor faction leader, denounced the Arab League's intervention in the civil war, asserting that Lebanon was not lawfully represented at its Cairo meeting last night.

Already battered by 14 months of civil war, Beirut is at its grimmest ever. Its hospitals are overflowing with wounded, electricity and telephone work only occasionally, gasoline is unavailable and foodstuffs are running short.

Syrian commandos stationed at a key crossroads south of the airport, which closed three days ago, are in a position to stop the movement of critical supplies into western Beirut. Little traffic has been permitted lately.

For the Christians, the intervention of the Syrians has been a military godsend. Thrown on the defensive in the later months of the civil war, the rightists can now pummel their old enemies, who face threats on two fronts.

Aside from taking up positions around the Christian town of Zahle, the advancing Syrian armor has made no thrusts into Christian territory. Palestinian commandos clearly fear that the government of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad would like to tame their movement in the name of bringing peace to Lebanon.

Nabins Demonstration

TEL AVIV, June 9 (Reuters).—Israeli troops used tear gas to disperse youths demonstrating in Nabins against the Syrian military intervention in Lebanon, the Israeli radio said.

The demonstrators in the occupied Jordanian town denounced Syrian President Assad and raised black flags. When the youths started throwing stones at Israeli vehicles and burned tires in the streets, they were dispersed with tear gas, the radio said.

According to Mr. Carter, Arabs, in return for getting their territories, would be granted "recognition of Israel, Islamic relations with Israel, peace treaty with Israel, frontiers and an end to all official hostile propaganda against Israel." These are Israel's terms.

Finally, Mr. Carter urged the United States continue supply aid to Israel "in the amounts necessary, so Israel pursue peace from a position of strength and confidence."

When Mr. Kissinger's ex-looked at a similar list of fidelity-building measures, had problems. From their vantage point the present Israeli aid is so weak and hopelessly ad hoc that no set of proposals is enough to satisfy them or their political constituencies.

In the view of U.S. ex-Israeli leaders require a sure from the United States what they cannot do on their own.

It is not clear from Mr. Carter's speech how much text he would have Israel return the Arabs. He said, "Final decisions between Israel and her neighbors should be determined by negotiations between the parties."

Only Henry J. Kissinger was much more specific: "It ultimately a final solution very well entail a withdrawal of Israel from the 1967 borders." He went on to cite the Golan Heights and the Jewish and Christian holy place Jerusalem.

He was also less specific about how to handle the Palestinian problem. He simply said that the Palestinians "have rights that must be recognized in any settlement, the government of Israel is a party to that fact."

Mexico extended its territorial water limits from 12 to 200 miles for purposes of protecting its fishing and other resources. Territorial water extends 12 miles from the coast, beyond that 200 miles is the "exclusive economic zone" under Mexican jurisdiction.

The deadline extension is that foreign fishing vessels continue operating in the economic zone without permits.

Two of a group of Arabs that seized the Syrian Embassy in Brussels yesterday to protest Syria's role in Lebanon.

Black Leader Warns War In Rhodesia Will Continue

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 9 (UPI).—The guerrilla war on Rhodesia's borders will continue as long as the government rejects the principle of majority rule, Josiah Chinamano, vice-president of the country's nationalist movement, said today.

Mr. Chinamano said that the African National Council (ANC) was not prepared to resume peace talks with Prime Minister Ian Smith "unless he accepts majority rule within a period of a year or so after negotiations have decided upon a constitution."

"The fighting is inevitable under the present circumstances," he said. "It is to be regretted, but it must continue to pressure the government into accepting black rule."

He said, "The government cannot win the guerrilla war. Eventually, we will be in power, it is a question of time."

This month, 38 guerrillas died in clashes with security forces in the border area with Mozambique, where the insurgents are based. Five white civilians were killed last weekend in incidents and several injured.

Special security measures have been taken to protect the four black chiefs, who last month were sworn in as the first black members of the Rhodesian Cabinet, a government spokesman said.

The chiefs were taken after guerrillas yesterday kidnapped Chief Mafika, one of the country's senior chiefs and a member of the senate, which consists of 10 blacks and 13 whites. Chief Mafika lived in southeastern Rhodesia at Beitita, about 60 miles west of the border town of Chipinga, where a white farmer's wife and her two daughters died in a landmine explosion Sunday.

Tribal leaders have been a regular target for guerrilla attacks since the beginning of fighting in December, 1972. At least two chiefs have been killed and several lower-ranking tribal family unit in the tribal areas; heads have disappeared from their homes.

There have been no reports of whether the Rhodesian forces have tracked down the guerrillas responsible for the deaths of the five white civilians. After the incident, a security forces communiqué said, "Follow-up operations were in progress."

News Analysis

Carter's Position on Middle East Parallel to Israel Support

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, June 9 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter has defined a series of positions on the Middle East that add up to a nearly complete list of what Israeli and U.S. supporters of Israel like to hear.

His idea, as it emerged in a speech to Jewish leaders in New Jersey Sunday, is to make the U.S. commitment to the survival of Israel so solid and so unequivocal that the Israelis would have the confidence to relinquish occupied Arab territory. With the prospect of having territory returned, the Arabs would be ready to make peace with Israel. The two sides, in Mr. Carter's view, would reach a general peace settlement, which would then be carried out in stages over a period of years as each came to trust the other a little more.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East experts have examined a similar approach and raised many questions about its feasibility. Even among them there is some disposition toward trying to reach an overall settlement that would come into force in stages.

Mr. Kissinger seems to have decided that his step-by-step diplomacy has run out of possibilities, and he has turned to the idea of a preliminary Geneva conference of all concerned parties except the Palestinians. This has gotten nowhere because the Soviet Union and the Arab countries insist on the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which the Arabs and their allies view as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Whatever form Mr. Kissinger might choose for negotiation, his strategy, unlike that of Mr. Carter, has been to mix support for

Israel with pressure on Israelis to compromise. The endorsed large-scale aid at the same time, started a series of U.S. interests in the East, and put out a steady stream of Israeli intelligence which placed the U.S. in a moral dilemma.

Mr. Carter said in his "maneuvering of this is bound to produce—as the produced—both failure in isolation and suspicion and participation." He would not equivocal in his dealing Israel, he asserted, adding: survival of Israel is not a moral issue. It is a moral issue.

Backers in Congress

The former governor of Georgia would bring Congress "from the outset on a high level" rather than allowing it to be "made and done just one man." The lack that their staunchest back in Congress, and many I that Mr. Kissinger, the one in question, has not been full.

Mr. Carter said that he not accept the intervention Soviet combat forces in any Israeli conflict. Such a step is designed to relieve Israel the fear that if the go rough the United States not be there to help.

The survival of Israel Jewish state" was called I Mr. Carter, his previous faction having been as "a and peaceful nation."

"Only face-to-face contact can build the trust nurture the accommodation will be needed" between and its Arab neighbors, Mr. Carter maintained. This is the dead negotiating stance of Israeli, their test of the sense of Arab leaders on the

'Open Frontiers'

According to Mr. Carter, Arabs, in return for getting their territories, would be granted "recognition of Israel, Islamic relations with Israel, peace treaty with Israel, frontiers and an end to all official hostile propaganda against Israel." These are Israel's terms.

Finally, Mr. Carter urged the United States continue supply aid to Israel "in the amounts necessary, so Israel pursue peace from a position of strength and confidence."

When Mr. Kissinger's ex-looked at a similar list of fidelity-building measures, had problems. From their vantage point the present Israeli aid is so weak and hopelessly ad hoc that no set of proposals is enough to satisfy them or their political constituencies.

In the view of U.S. ex-Israeli leaders require a sure from the United States what they cannot do on their own.

It is not clear from Mr. Carter's speech how much text he would have Israel return the Arabs. He said, "Final decisions between Israel and her neighbors should be determined by negotiations between the parties."

Only Henry J. Kissinger was much more specific: "It ultimately a final solution very well entail a withdrawal of Israel from the 1967 borders." He went on to cite the Golan Heights and the Jewish and Christian holy place Jerusalem.

He was also less specific about how to handle the Palestinian problem. He simply said that the Palestinians "have rights that must be recognized in any settlement, the government of Israel is a party to that fact."

Mexico Delays Act On 200-Mile Zone

MEXICO CITY, June 9 (UPI).—Mexico has postponed action of a new 200-mile "exclusive economic zone" along its coastline until July 31 to permit time for negotiation of its treaties and other adjustments.

Mexico extended its territorial water limits from 12 to 200 miles for purposes of protecting its fishing and other resources. Territorial water extends 12 miles from the coast, beyond that 200 miles is the "exclusive economic zone" under Mexican jurisdiction.

The deadline extension is that foreign fishing vessels continue operating in the economic zone without permits.



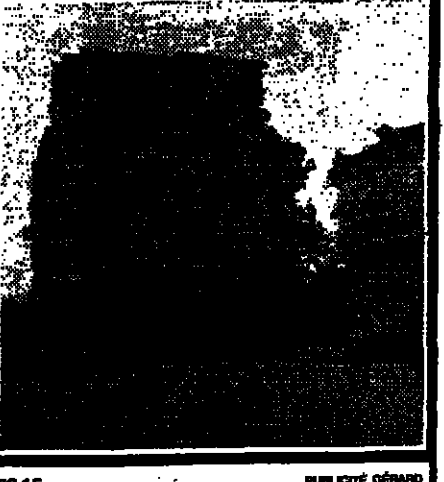
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all you could wish for, all you could imagine - and more besides

In Vietnam and in Chile

CIA Black Market Deals Cited in 2 Areas

By Lewis H. Diuguid
and Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, June 9 (WP).—The CIA used black market transactions to finance its operations in Vietnam and Chile even while other U.S. agencies worked to stamp out corruption and shore up those economies, according to former officials familiar with CIA funding.

The Vietnam transactions involved millions of dollars traded for piasters on the black market in Hong Kong, according to these sources.

U.S. regulations forbid any U.S.

official abroad from dealing in black market currency.

A CIA spokesman said that the agency had no comment on the reports of black market transactions.

Operational Reasons

Charles Cooper, who served as an economic adviser to the U.S. Embassy in Saigon in 1968-69 and was minister counselor for economic affairs there from 1970 to 1973, said in response to questions that CIA officials told him they preferred to obtain funds through Hong Kong due to "operational reasons" and because such transactions made their budget go further.

Mr. Cooper said he did not know what proportion of CIA expenditures in Saigon were financed through black market transactions.

The scale of CIA spending in Saigon during his time was "too small for an overall economic effect," he said.

At a dinner last night, the leaders put forward apparently opposing ideas on the future of Cyprus. President Tito, on a three-day official visit to Turkey, told President Koruturk that Cyprus should not be divided.

President Koruturk insisted that the island invaded by Turkey in July, 1974, should become a bizonal federation.

Tito, Koruturk Confer in Ankara
ANKARA, June 9 (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Fahri Koruturk held talks here today on various issues, including the Mediterranean and the Middle East, official sources said.

At a dinner last night, the

feet in view of much larger outlays through legal markets by the U.S. military and foreign aid agencies, he said.

During the intensive phase of U.S. military operations in the 1960s, the applicable exchange rate was 118 piasters to the dollar. Black market rates were often two to three times higher. Vietnam devalued the piaster for most purposes to 275 to the dollar in October, 1970, under heavy U.S. pressure, and successive adjustments in later years brought legal rates to over 600 piasters a dollar.

While pushing for more realistic rates, U.S. policy opposed black market transactions.

Testimony by a U.S. Embassy official before a Senate subcommittee in November, 1969, said that those dealing in the black market "give aid and comfort to the enemy" and make the "Vietnamese economy more unstable and thwart efforts to establish economic stability in Vietnam."

A former CIA official who asked not to be named said he believed the agency's resort to the black market in the early 1970s was due at least in part to a heavy budgetary drain caused by the effort to secretly raise a sunken Soviet submarine in the Pacific. The cost of that effort has been estimated as high as \$300 million.

In Chile, the CIA purchased

currency on the black market to pay the salaries of agents at a time when the United States was seeking to shore up the Chilean economy in support of President Eduardo Frei, a former official said. After the election of Salvador Allende in 1970, the CIA increased its black market operations to include operational funds, he added.



SPUTNIK—An Uzbeki in a Moscow railroad station recently, waiting for a train home to Tashkent.

Two Employees Hurt in Bomb Blast At Yugoslavian Embassy in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—A bomb exploded early today outside the Yugoslavian Embassy, the third bombing at a Yugoslav facility within a year. The ambassador denounced U.S. security precautions.

Two embassy employees were injured, neither seriously, and

damage to the building seemed moderate.

Police said that there were no suspects in the bombing, which blew out windows and damaged a wall. In previous bombings, Croatian nationalists were suspected, but no arrests have been made.

An anonymous caller claimed that the bombing was to protest treatment of Greek minorities in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

Yugoslav missions in New York and Chicago were the targets of bombings in the last year and the embassy was bombed in 1967. In Belgrade, the U.S. Embassy expressed its "deep regret" over the Washington bombing and said that it condemned "this senseless act of violence."

New Zealand Whale Unit
WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 9 (Reuters).—New Zealand has decided to rejoin the International Whaling Commission because new measures and an increase in membership have strengthened its capacity to help preserve the species, Foreign Affairs Minister Brian Talboys said yesterday. It was a member of the commission from 1950 to 1968.

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Dame Sybil Thorndike Dies, Long-Time British Stage Star

LONDON, June 9 (NFI).—Dame Sybil Thorndike, 93, one of Britain's great actresses, died here today.

She had been on the stage since 1904 and had portrayed the great heroines of Shakespeare, Ibsen and Shaw. She had long been associated with the Old Vic in London and had also been a star in the United States and other countries.

Her presence and voice had a hypnotic quality that added a dimension to every character she portrayed. She lived, as well as played, every part. For instance, in "St. Joan," which Shaw wrote for her, she was filled with spiritual and went to meet her death on opening day.

"One has only to identify oneself with the characters of a play to increase one's understanding," she said. "St. Joan" was her favorite role.

Dame Sybil's death followed a heart attack. Her daughter Ann was with her in her Chelsea apartment at the end.

NEW YORK (NYT).—Dame Sybil was an astonishingly versatile performer. She took every kind of role, from the saint to the harpy, from the demons of Grand Guignol to the model wives and mothers of domestic comedy.

She cared, as she said, "not a blessed hoot about stardom" and perhaps consequently she seemed always busy, whether on the stage, in films or on television.

Still, she managed to live a rewarding personal life. She was married for 68 years to Sir Lewis Casson, the actor, director and producer, and they reared four children. Sir Lewis died in May, 1969.

Intensely interested in the world about her, Dame Sybil managed to find time to work diligently for a number of causes, including trade unionism, women's rights, the peace movement, the advancement of religious drama and the election of Labor candidates to Parliament.

Debut on Feb. 8, 1906. On Christmas Day of the same year she was married to Lewis Casson, who was actor-manager with Annie E.P. Horniman's stock company at the Gaiety Theatre in Manchester.

While her husband was at the front in World War I, Dame Sybil, in order to support her small children, joined the then little-known acting company at London's Royal Victoria Hall (the Old Vic). Playing a wide variety of women's and men's roles—her fool in "King Lear"—she was established as an actress of great promise, and her work there was a major factor in the creation of the artistic reputation of the Old Vic.

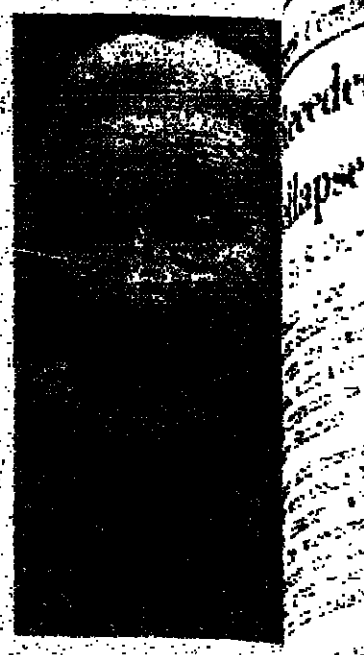
From 1920 to 1922, Dame Sybil appeared in 30 plays of varying length in her husband's Grand Guignol company at the Little Theatre.

"St. Joan" in 1924
The 1924 London production of "St. Joan," directed by Dame Sybil's husband, was acclaimed a masterpiece. Dame Sybil played the saint the way Shaw wanted her to—as a "boisterous, backslapping peasant girl with a Lancashire accent."

In the years that followed, Dame Sybil, who was made a dame commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1931, appeared in about a dozen revivals of "St. Joan" in six countries. She was never a one-role actress, however.

Over the years she toured in a dozen countries. She was acclaimed in New York in 1934 for her role in John Van Druten's "The Distaff Side." Her last appearance on Broadway was in 1967, in Graham Greene's "The Potting Shed."

In October, 1969, on her 87th birthday, an interviewer found her in a chipper mood. "Her hair is white and very beautiful," he wrote. "Her eyes are quick." Her enthusiasm remained keen, particularly when she said that the thing she most regretted about the modern theater



Dame Sybil Thorndike

was the lack of clear cause. "I did not realize I was," she said, "all I want to the ter."

—By Abbie Hoffman

Taiwan's Prem Shuffles Cabin

TAIPEI, June 9 (UPI).—Prem Chiang Ching-kuo reshuffled four of his eight cabinet members and named a new prime minister.

The government named the reshuffle as Mr. Chiang, eldest son of the late President Chiang Kai-shek, began his year as the chief executive of the Republic of China.

The reshuffle included only Communications Minister Kao Kuo-cheng, Finance Minister Kuo Wen-chung, and Economic Affairs Minister Wang Jen-yuan. Wang Jen-yuan, who has been criticized by legislators for his life-long alleged involvement with

SALT Meeting Held

GENEVA, June 9 (UPI).—Soviet and U.S. negotiators held 16th meeting today in the second round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The scheduled meeting is Wednesday.

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Mod Recedes, Anger Rises er Collapse of Idaho Dam

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

IDAHO, June 9 (UPI)—The swollen Snake River flooded when a concrete federal irrigation dam near here Saturday.

Anger and frustration over who should be responsible for the widespread damage and whether the dam be rebuilt, given reports was built on an unstable

idents of Rexburg and other communities at 50 miles or more down- river began moving back to sit-filled homes and some housewives and can hardly control

S. Dismisses m Projects Snake River

WASHINGTON, June 9

The Federal Power Commission, after 18 years of and controversy, has out construction of the High Mountain Dam and two compe-

commission issued an dismissing long-pending hydroelectric projects on Snake River.

FPC said that it made decision last Wednesday, says before the Tetons

decision, announced y, was a victory for the Club, the Federation of Outdoor Clubs, the Alpine Club and the of Washington Depart- of Ecology. They had a joint petition Jan. 8

"I never wanted that dam," Mrs. Ted Ard sobbed as her husband picked about the sodden mess that was once his service station. "I just knew it was dangerous, and the government had better repay us or it will be un-American."

"You'd better go on home or you're going to come apart," Mr. Ard said, putting a muddy arm around his wife's shoulders.

The home she headed for was covered with slime and half-skewed from its foundation.

Preparing Prebes

In Washington, meanwhile, Congress was preparing several investigations into the dam break, which killed at least nine persons, left more than 30 missing, inundated 50,000 acres of farmland, washed away 4,000 homes and businesses and killed over untold hundreds of others. Some members of Congress plan to fly to Idaho for a first-hand look.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, announced after visiting the disaster area that he would sponsor legislation to provide federal reimbursement for victims. No official damage estimates were immediately available, but some disaster officials said the final figure might approach \$1 billion.

Gilbert Stann, commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, the federal agency that constructed the dam, went to the White House to tell President Ford that the bureau would conduct an investigation, using independent experts from private business.

Acknowledging reports that the dam's designers had been warned by environmentalists and others that the construction site was on particularly porous rock and soil and, furthermore, was subject to periodic earth tremors, Mr. Stann told the President:

"We were aware of an unstable foundation and took extreme care. Theoretically, what happened could not happen. But it did."

What happened, as far as is known at this point, is that the dam, a nearly completed earth-and-rock structure, sprung a leak last Thursday and the leak spread until a total collapse occurred at noon Saturday.

The dam cost about \$80 million, was 300 feet high and 3,000 feet wide, and was constructed to im-



Associated Press.

A Rexburg, Idaho, resident, pail and hose in hand, had to wade through a foot of mud in and outside the ground floor of her home before she could start to clean up.

the best potato-growing soil in the United States. Farmers upstream from the break now face a water shortage.

That is hardly the case below the break.

"My farm itself escaped serious damage, but a lot of my friends were cleaned out and I lost some real estate in town," Jim Howe, a Rexburg farmer, said. "I think the government should repay us—it was their dam—and I don't think the dam should be rebuilt. There are enough dams around here already."

'Mighty Snakes'

Nile Boyle, the manager of Johnson Drug and Hardware here, said any proposal to rebuild the dam would cause a "mighty ruckus." He said he would have to go out of business if the government did not repay his loss.

Keith Walker, chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Madison County, one of the hardest-hit counties, said:

"The man who started rebuilding probably would be shot."

Opposition to rebuilding did not appear to be unanimous, however. Jim Wilson, an Idaho Falls insurance agent, said:

"I know some people are now against it, but the farmers need it, need it bad. The builders just need to do it right next time."

Soviet Condolences

MOSCOW, June 9 (Reuters).—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny has sent a message to U.S. President Ford on the floods in Idaho, Texas reported today. Mr. Podgorny conveyed condolences to the families of the flood victims.

UN Parley Cites Emerging Status Squatter Settlements Gaining Respectability

By Gladwin Hill

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, June 9 (UPI).—Shantytowns of squatters, people living on land that does not belong to them, are gaining respectability around the world.

Once disparaged as anomalies and excrescences, they have become so numerous and extensive that in many countries they are the rule rather than the exception in urban settlement.

Consequently, they are a prime topic of concern here at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, known as Habitat.

A Habitat-related forum, the Self-Help Housing Symposium, called yesterday for land redistribution and the rights of squatters.

Not Confession

John Turner of Britain said at a news conference that redistribution did not mean land confiscation. The symposium agreed that governments must recognize rights of land users and that settlement relocation is counterproductive.

Although squatter settlements have almost disappeared in the United States, UN surveys show that they are the abode of tens of millions in other countries—the urban fringe terminal of much of the great worldwide migration to cities in the last generation and the fastest growing segment of society.

For example, from one-quarter to two-thirds of the populations of such cities as Mexico City, Bogota and Calcutta are squatters. They have been drawn to cities in search of employment, food or urban services and facilities they could not find in the countryside.

For generations, public authorities have countenanced squatter settlements because their illegal status exempted communities from providing them with services such as water, sewerage and electricity.

Social Pressures

But the squatter society has become so large in the underdeveloped world as to overshadow the orthodox portions of com-

munities and exert formidable political and social pressures.

The world population of 4 billion is projected to double in 30 years. Squatter settlements are growing at an annual rate of 12 per cent, which means a doubling in less than seven years.

Governments have been responding to the problem in contrasting ways: In some countries by evicting squatters and trying to wipe out their settlements, in others by moving to legitimize

the settlements and provide them with community services.

"There appears to be taking place a change in attitudes, if not policies, toward squatter settlements," said a UN background paper circulated among the 4,500 delegates to the conference here.

In part, this change reflects a growing awareness by governments that in the absence of alternative forms of low-cost dwellings, a policy of repression is both futile and self-defeating.

A draft recommendation which the conference is expected to adopt says:

"Newcomers, squatters and other so-called marginal populations should be assisted in the provision of services, especially those to which they have already contributed by spontaneous initiatives."

House Unit Votes Record Arms Bill Of \$106 Billion

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).

Citing concern over the Soviet Union's nuclear missile strength, the House Appropriations Committee approved a record \$106-billion defense bill yesterday. The bill, House is to act on the bill next week.

The House committee rejected Senate efforts to cut back spending on the controversial B-1 bomber, Trident submarine long-range missiles and another nuclear aircraft carrier.

The committee approved President Ford's \$28-billion request for the Trident submarine and \$1.5-billion request for the B-1 bomber. The Senate had sought to cut \$600 million for the missiles and a \$350-million advance for a nuclear aircraft carrier.

The \$106-billion bill for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1 is only \$814 million below Mr. Ford's request, the smallest cut in a decade. Cuts had ranged near \$5 billion in recent years.

The committee chopped \$101.4 million off Mr. Ford's request for intelligence but, as always, refused to say how much money for intelligence agencies is hidden among the defense items in the bill.

Poll Gives Eanes Major Share in Portugal Voting

LISBON, June 9 (UPI).—A poll published here today indicated that army chief Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes will receive more votes in the June 27 presidential elections than all other candidates combined.

The independent weekly newspaper Expresso conducted the survey, which showed Gen. Eanes as the front-runner, with 33 per cent of the votes, followed by Premier Jose Pinheiro Azevedo with 14 per cent.

If no candidate receives 51 per cent on the first ballot, a second election will be held within three weeks between the top two vote-getters.

Par-left ex-military security chief Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho nearly equalled Adm. Azevedo, garnering 11 per cent, and far exceeded the number of votes gained by Octavio Pato, the Communist candidate, who got only 3 per cent.

As in polls preceding the April 25 legislative voting, many voters were undecided. The survey showed 27 per cent of the electorate did not know how they would vote.

Expresso said that the poll was made by surveying 2,000 persons by questionnaire from May 30 through June 1.

Turkey Routs Terrorists; 6 Die

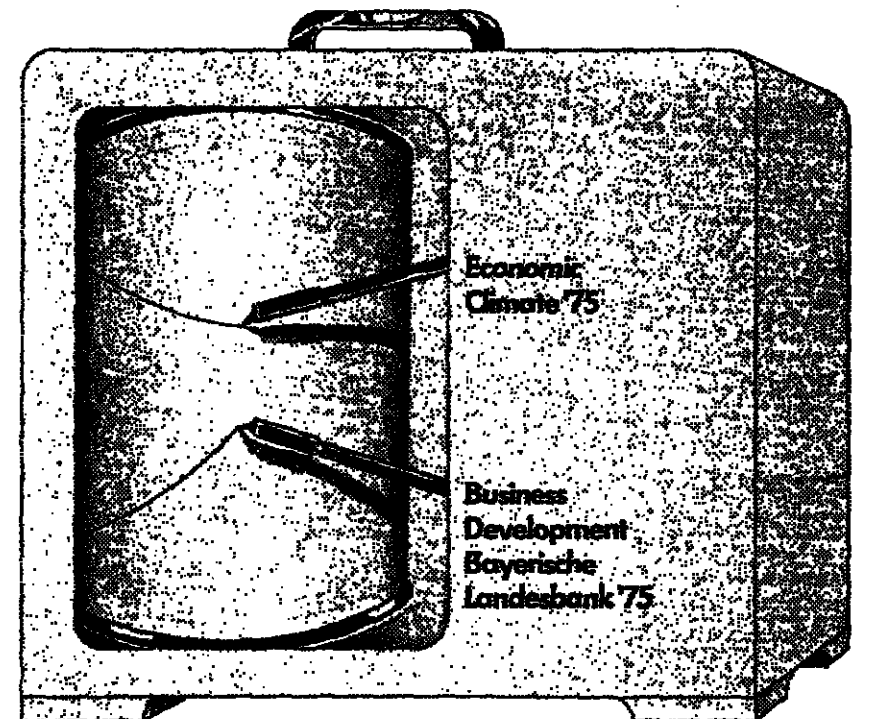
GAZIANTEP, Turkey, June 9 (UPI).—Troops used tanks, machine guns and hand grenades to rout a group of leftist terrorists from their hideout today in a battle in which six persons were killed and nine wounded, officials reported.

The troops and police sealed off the area for 25 hours after the siege began yesterday. They used tanks to demolish three houses in which the terrorists were hiding. Killed were three terrorists and three police.

Kemal Demiras, governor of this mountain town near the Syrian border in southeast Turkey, said that the terrorists were members of the outlawed Turkish People's Liberation Army, which aims at overthrowing the Turkish government and setting up a proletarian regime.

In spite of the rather hard economic climate Bayerische Landesbank achieved good results in 1975.

Balance Sheet Total up 12.2%
Deposits up 13%
Credit Volume up 23%



Fulfilling its traditional role as banker to the State of Bavaria, Bayerische Landesbank contributed again substantially in 1975 to meet the heavy loan demand of the public sector. At the same time the Bank's universal service facilities were further extended to be able to offer its clients an all-inclusive professional range.

Special emphasis was put on a carefully structured international expansion of which the guiding principle was a selective acquisition of new clients. This reflects itself in the increased activities in the Euro-currency market, where the Bank's subsidiary, Bayerische Landesbank International S.A. in Luxembourg (Bayelux for short), was able to

more than double its balance sheet total reaching DM 3 billion as per September 30, 1975.

It is also expected that further impulses will come from its 50% partici-

pation in Deutsch-Scandinavisches Bank headquartered in Frankfurt, which is a joint venture between Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken and Bayerische Landesbank. This bank will concentrate on the two way trade between Germany and Scandinavia. It represents another example of our continued international development.

Extracts from the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1975 - in DM billion -

Balance Sheet Total	45.7 (up 12.2%)
Capital and Reserves	1.3 (up 92 million)
Volume of Loans	33.0 (up 23%)
Total Deposits	42.0 (up 13%)
of which Bank's Debt	
Certificates	16.7 (up 18%)

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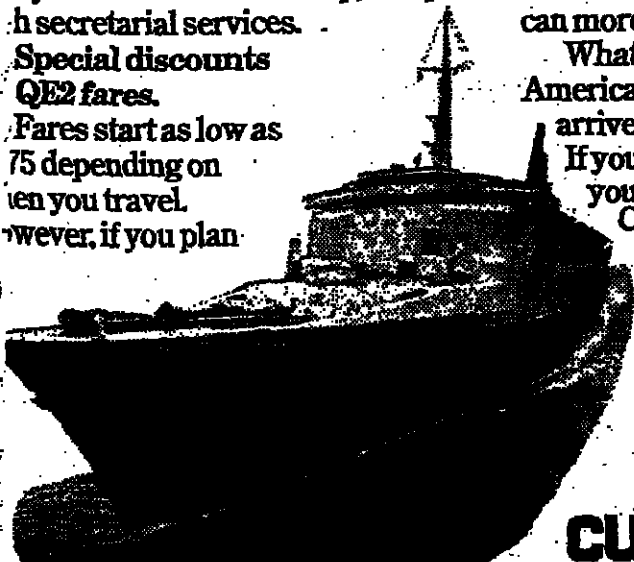
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CUNARD QE2

Arab Reversals

In a swift and ironic reversal that none could have foreseen a few short months ago, Syria's President Assad suddenly finds himself in awkward estrangement from his Arab colleagues—just the isolation that he so relished inflicting on his arch-rival, President Sadat of Egypt.

Taking upon itself the pacification of Lebanon's fighting factions, Syria has engaged as the "enemy" the Palestinian forces which so recently had been Syria's special protégés. The dramatic Syrian advance into Lebanon has sharply altered the political complexion in the Mideast.

Last September it was President Sadat whom the Arab world branded as an outcast, upon his conclusion of an interim Sinai agreement with Israel. Now that distinction falls upon Assad because of his incursion into Lebanon and his opposition to Yasser Arafat's segment of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

To outside diplomats it is clear that President Sadat is fully exploiting this opportunity to embarrass and weaken the Syrian position, despite the fact that the resistance to Syrian advances is coming from the same leftist Lebanese and Palestinian factions who until recently had only opprobrium for Cairo.

President Sadat has announced that the Palestinian radio station will once again be allowed to transmit from Cairo; it had been

silenced last September when, with Syrian encouragement, it sounded bitter criticism of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement. An urgent meeting of the Arab League foreign ministers has been called in Cairo, at the initiative of the beleaguered Palestine Liberation Organization—or whatever is left of it; the Syrian intervention is bound to be in for bitter denunciations.

For the United States, Israel and other outside powers, the only immediate course is rigorously to avoid any step that might further inflame a tense confrontation. Syrian forces have advanced too deeply to turn back, but they have carefully avoided any actions that could be seen by the Israelis as a threat. There is every reason to believe the United States has kept both Damascus and Jerusalem informed of the other's intentions, as far as they can be discerned in a rapidly moving situation.

The time and circumstances may shortly be at hand when the UN Security Council could usefully call for a cease-fire and political settlement among the Lebanese that all sides would have an interest in accepting. Only then, when calm returns to the battered towns and countryside of Lebanon, can attempts be made to sort out the wider problems of adjusting the entire Middle East to the sudden new political realities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES



Silent Messages for Italy

By Victor Zorza

LONDON.—The foreign voices which had so much to say about the Italian Communist party not so long ago have now fallen strangely silent. Henry Kissinger is no longer dropping dark hints about a U.S. withdrawal from Europe. The Kremlin has stopped warning the Italian comrades about their deviationist ways. And the Italian Communists themselves, who at first welcomed the opportunity of telling both the Americans and the Russians where to get off, are focusing their election campaign on internal issues.

But the foreign issues won't go away just because for tactical reasons, no one is talking about them. Kissinger may have finally been persuaded that the more he tells the Italians to vote against the Communist party, the more of them are likely to vote for it, but he has not changed his mind—or if he has changed it, he hasn't told anybody. It was not so long ago that he was telling us diplomats that the impact of an Italian Communist party that seemed to be governing effectively would be "devastating" on both NATO and France. The dominance of Communist parties in the West, he insisted, was "unacceptable."

Future Elections

Perhaps he now doubts whether the Italian party could govern "effectively," given the state of Italy, but there is no reason to assume that he finds the prospect of Communist dominance any more acceptable than in the past. Whatever the outcome of the June 20-21 elections, the Communists will not be in a position to prove that they can "govern" effectively as a party. At best, they may be in a position to show that they can work as members of a coalition. In the hope that this may earn them more votes in future elections.

But this is where Kissinger's worries are taken over by the Kremlin. The only way the Communists could make a success of a coalition government would be by proving that they can work effectively with parties to the right of them—which means, inevitably, that they would themselves have to move somewhat to the right. If they fail to make the coalition work, if they merely use their presence in it to press for leftist policies unacceptable to other parties, they may gain the approval of the Kremlin, but no votes for the next election.

The Kremlin has been concerned throughout that the Italian party, which has already moved too far to the right, would move even further in the same direction once it joined a coalition government. It was this that repeatedly led Moscow to warn the Italian Communists against any departure from the principle of "proletarian internationalism," as it is interpreted by the Kremlin.

Act in Unison

The essence of this principle is that all the Communist parties must act in unison to promote world revolution. But the Soviet system, the Kremlin insists, is both the offspring and the embodiment of the world revolution. Therefore the true test of the other parties' proletarian internationalism, in the Soviet view, is whether they "support" and "defend" the Soviet Union.

In practical terms, this amounts to a demand by Moscow that the Western Communist parties should refrain from criticizing those features of the Soviet system which they have found increasingly distasteful, such as the incarceration of political dissidents in psychiatric hospitals.

Internationalism, said the Moscow journal *Kommunist* recently, becomes an "empty word" unless it is interpreted as meaning to "defend, to strengthen, and to support" the Soviet Union. This view, retorted the Italian Communist paper *Unita*, was a strangely narrow and restrictive interpretation of the term.

There is every reason to expect that the Italian Communist party will continue to reject the Soviet definition of proletarian internationalism if and when it joins a coalition government. Indeed, when it finds it difficult to win popularity by advocating new domestic policies, which must be painful at first if they are to yield results later, the party may confirm the Kremlin's worst fears.

The Kremlin believes that when its foreign enemies run into political difficulties at home, they usually look for cheap and easy popularity by attacking the Soviet Union. When the Italian Communist party, as the member of a coalition government, has to

advocate unpopular measures, it too could turn against the Soviet Union—for reasons of principle as well as of political expediency.

The *Kommunist* article to which *Unita* took exception concluded with a meaningful quotation from a speech by Gus Hall, the U.S. Communist party leader. U.S. Communists, he said, had no intention of using anti-Soviet fabrications, or making slanderous attacks against the forces of socialism, in order to win "so-called recognition, to acquire false respectability, and to prove our independence."

But the Italian Communists did this? That, obviously, was the message. The Kremlin does not want to attack the Italian party directly any more than Kissinger does just now.

The elections are too close. But after the elections the old problems will emerge with new force—unless, of course, the Italian Communists fail to increase their vote, as both Kissinger and Brezhnev hope.

Views of Unctad

As an internationally trained analyst familiar with all markets, including the one in commodities, I am forced like some of us to stand by helplessly while a group of well-educated men sponsored by the United Nations in Nairobi tried to establish a large international fund with the purpose of stabilizing world commodity prices. Proudly I can state that the United States is very cool to the general idea because America has had some costly experience doing this same thing prior to World War II. The United States knows well that the storage-carrying charges in an operation of this nature can become staggering.

To stabilize a market is a polite way of saying that you mean to peg the prices and abandon the natural law of supply and demand. In Wall Street parlance this amounts to a "bull-out." The sponsors, wittingly or otherwise, will in principle be helping world commodity prices remain high and hurting the world economy. I, as of us.

The current market for beef is an excellent example. Argentina and Australia, just to name a few, are overvalued with beef on the hoof and Britain seems to have a good supply too. The Common Market reduces beef prices so that the French consumer would not have to pay overly high prices for a plain steak but no, the well-educated leaders in the Common Market reject importation of some of that Argentine and Australian beef. In other words the Common Market persists in stabilizing "beef" prices at the expense of the consumer right here in Europe.

JOSEPH MANFRINI
Tracy-le-Val, France.

stimulated and humiliated by the Arabs into voting for propositions which every intelligent and self-respecting delegate knew to be corruptions of truth—Unctad, because of the principled attitude of the host country and the secretary-general of the conference, resisted any such efforts. As a result, its hard-working delegates were able to concentrate on the important tasks they had come to solve.

The conference thus proved that if the host country insists on keeping any mischievous Arab diversions from the agenda, it can be done. This should be an important cue to any other nation hosting future UN conferences.

No wonder that it was suggested in Nairobi that Unctad really stands for: Under No Circumstances Tolerate Arab Diversions!

MANFRED R. LEHMANN
Nairobi.

Shades of Watergate

On the last page (Herald, May 27) you inform us of a sex-bias suit being filed against the Presidential Commission on White House Fellows. The article points out that, according to court records, lower-rated males were given preference over highly qualified females, and that the commission destroyed the records sought as evidence in the case.

Shades of Watergate! Is there any difference in principle between the destruction of records and Mr. Nixon's 18-minute tape gap?

In view of this, we wonder why that article did not reveal the names of the criminals, why there is no news of an angry purge demanded by our "decent" President.

Surely the editors of the H.T., by the vigor which they have displayed in protesting earlier political crimes, have demonstrated that they recognize that this sort of action against any individual constitutes a threat to the freedom of all Americans.

MIRIAM and
LAWRENCE BLIFKIN
Gif-sur-Yvette, France.

Changes in Spain

Allow me to refer to frequent articles and editorial comments in regard to Spain. My family and I have lived in Spain for 33 years and have been closely identified with the Spanish people and their culture.

At this particular time when the new government is in the "crisis period" of reorganization,

No Decisive Winners

Now for the Playoffs As U.S. Primaries Ebb

By James Reston

SAN FRANCISCO.—The primary elections, over at last, have turned out better than most critics of the system predicted. They have not settled everything, but they cut out all the extremists except Ronald Reagan, gave the power of decision back to the people, and brought forward a striking new personality in Jimmy Carter, former governor of Georgia.

Still there is a feeling of dissatisfaction out here in the country in the end. None of the candidates has swept the country. President Ford almost fumbled away the nomination in the middle primaries. Mr. Reagan's ignorance or demagoguery on foreign policy were relieved only by his intelligence. And Carter captured the Democratic party but didn't convince it.

Accordingly, there is a sense of relief that the last "decisive" primaries are over, but no sense of exhilaration, and you cannot come across the nation without wondering about all those non-voters who paid no attention and say they will think about the election later.

The Dropouts

Over two-thirds of the eligible voters in the primary states didn't bother to go to the polls, and you run into these dropouts wherever you go. Even the attractive mayor of San Francisco, Joseph Alioto, said he was so busy with his own city problems that he hadn't yet had time to turn his mind to the national election.

So there are two quite different levels in this election. On one level the political race, the pursuit of the pollsters and the concerned citizens who follow the candidates and primary statistics, as sports fans watch the strategy, tactics and personalities of their teams.

On the other hand are the majority of citizens, preoccupied with their private affairs, who either don't know or won't think about what they think about Ford, Reagan, Carter, or Hubert Humphrey and say they're waiting for the playoffs.

At the level of the press, no matter how they calculate the primary votes, Mr. Carter stands out as the dominant character of the campaign so far, and probably the best bet to win the Democratic nomination and defeat either President Ford or Ronald Reagan in November.

The farther you go from Washington, the stronger Carter seems. He follows none of the established political patterns but influences them all. He didn't even come to California at the end of the primary race, but many of his opponents here are saying he could take this state from either Ford or Reagan in the fall.

What stands the contest the most, however, is that haven't the voters seen all these statistical games after they watch the news conventions and hear a winner?

In an election since World War II have the party business, or intelligence, or voters as they do this year?

They have been surprised the weakness of the Ford and astonished by the rise of Carter.

Not since Wendell Willkie knocked over the Republican organization in 1940 has an "outsider" come so far. At the beginning, Carter nobody for him but the analysts, and while he always some of the late state he is still so far ahead that now riskier to dump him to nominate him.

His opponents, principally the left, have called him a hypocrite to be sure, but they have at his voice and confidence, sincerity of his intentions, but he just keeps preaching his way forward.

Plain Truth

The plain truth is that sensed the mood of the earlier and more accurate any other candidate in the and he has outworked and maneuvered them all.

In no other democratic in the world could such a regional figure become a national leader in so short a time, wheeling not only the leaders of politics, but also a century of prejudice, presidential candidates from old Confederacy as well.

Maybe the Democrats will ditch him at Madison in Garden in the end but that's likely. The real doubt has been moving majority that is indifferent and unimpressed Carter has worked every pasture on the farm and he probably is turning to the shows fairly soon.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters. Shorter letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters are not considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed as with initials but prefer to be given to those who signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Population Concentration

At the start of this century, there were 11 cities in the world with a population above 1 million. In 1975 there were 200 and there could be 300 by 1985 if the present trend continues. Many of these frightening population concentrations are in the Third World and have grown up without any organization as an impoverished peasantry drifted to cities in search of gold-paved streets. In societies with both financial muscle and a sense of responsibility, measures can be taken to keep concentrations more or less under control, but in the developing countries there is often a lack of interest on the part of governing classes coupled with a shortage of the necessary resources. Whether or not a monster conference like Habitat at Vancouver will produce a solution to the problem seems open to a good deal of doubt. But at least it is better than the radical Cambodian method of simply driving surplus urban inhabitants out into the countryside to starve.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

France's Military Posture

The points made by Gen. Méry were not improved. The Institut des Hautes Etudes de Défense Nationale was first to hear them last March. And there is no reason to believe that the chief of staff of the armed forces spoke without approval by the highest government authorities. . . . It is clear that the preciseness given by the National Defense Review are a faithful reflection of the nuances recently introduced into the military doctrine of the Fifth Republic. Be-

cause what is involved, after all, is more nuances or inflections than a real revision in depth of positions set and progressively revised under the presidency of Georges Pompidou. . . . The French government can point out that there is no reintegration of France into the integrated military commands of NATO and that French troops continue not to depend on a foreign general staff. But it now looks very much as though the French command had been instructed to show itself an ally . . . of the Atlantic community.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

U.S. Policy on Chile

Repression has recently been on the increase in Chile and . . . a significant number of new detentions have taken place. People have disappeared mysteriously and there is no evidence that torture has ceased. . . . The list of people being released still looks like cosmetics designed to impress the United States. The Chilean regime remains one of the most repressive in Latin America. . . .

Perhaps it is somewhat ironic that the very people who condemn the United States for having denied economic help to President Allende for political reasons now call on it to deny help to Gen. Pinochet for political reasons. Certainly it would be wrong for the United States to interfere directly in Chilean affairs in order to destroy him. It should, however, calculate coolly whether Gen. Pinochet's regime is a sound long-term investment and whether there is any chance of genuine reform.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 10, 1801

LONDON.—Regarding the population of Ireland, a parliamentary paper issued on Saturday gives a preliminary report upon the census of Ireland for 1800. The incomplete, but almost final, report lists 4,466,546 people, of whom 2,197,739 are men, and 2,268,807 are females. This represents a decrease since 1801 of 238,248 persons, or 5.3 per cent.

Fifty Years Ago

June 10, 1926

LONDON.—The Prince of Wales today unveiled the memorial statue to the late Lord Kitchener on the Horse Guards Parade in St. James's Park. The Prince said that the simple inscription on the monument "Kitchener, 1850-1916. Erected by Parliament" was ample for the memory of the man whose most enduring monument will always be "Kitchener's Army."

Just as it is

Gandhi Talks in Moscow

by Atmosphere'
New Session

W. June 9 (UPI).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said new talks in a cordial atmosphere on the second day of Mrs. Gandhi's five-day visit. The second formal session of the talks between the two leaders declared an intention to promote of tension between the two nations.

On the last night, Mr. Gandhi said he "strive to subordinate his own interests to the interests of the people of India." He said he believed this to be the case with the Soviet Union, with which he agreed to promote relations.

Mr. Gandhi said that the talks during the visit would be to ensure the best possible relations between the two nations.

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A Balinese family silhouetted against the sunset as it walked along a beach. United Press International.

Families Are Suffering

Seoul Treason Trial of 18 Has Wide Impact

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SEOUL, South Korea, June 9 (UPI).—In the historic Grand Courtroom of the Seoul District Criminal Court, the prosecution is nearing the end of its questioning in the trial of 18 opponents of President Chung Hee Park.

The defendants, who include a former president, an ex-foreign minister, a one-time presidential candidate, priests, ministers and civil rights leaders, are charged with conspiring to overthrow the government of Mr. Park, who seized power in a 1961 coup.

The charges, which have had wide impact on the lives of spouses and children as well, stem from a prayer meeting last March at which a statement titled "Declaration of Democracy and National Salvation" was read.

In the five-page, single-spaced document, a dozen signers called for the restoration of free expression, parliamentary democracy and an independent judiciary in South Korea. And they called for the resignation of President Park.

The government, in one of its most severe reactions to political opposition in recent years, interpreted the resignation request as "calling for the government's overthrow," and said it was a gross violation of the 1972 Constitution, which gives President Park virtually unlimited powers.

The minimum sentence in this case is a year in jail. The maximum sentence is unlimited imprisonment.

This is only one of several similar trials under way here these days involving alleged espionage and anti-government activities. Also on trial is Kim Chi Ha, a poet who faces execution for suggesting that eight men hanged last year were not Communists.

In South Korea today there is no such thing as bail. So 11 of those charged spend their days in windowless cells, which they say have a perimeter of 10 steps.

The remaining seven defendants, most of them elderly or ill, are free to move about this city, where they and their family members are closely followed 24 hours a day by plainclothesmen who join sidewalk conversations to overhear their contents. "We nod good morning," said a family member, "and sometimes we even tell them where we are going to save them trouble."

Among the families' major concerns is financial assistance for those whose major breadwinner is now imprisoned.

They also help counsel some of the children who have not slept well since they saw the police take their fathers away that night in early March.

"We worry about this very much," said a mother. "It is hard for children to understand that someone can go to a jail without ever stealing or killing."

Trial sessions are held about

once a week before a three-judge panel in the ancient downtown building where Japanese colonial courts tried Korean revolutionaries. Kim Dae Jung, the unsuccessful South Korean presidential candidate, who was kidnapped from Japan and returned to Seoul, was tried here on a number of charges.

He is in the latest accused group too, as is Yun Po Sun, the 78-year-old president who resigned from office after Mr. Park and other army officers overthrew the government in 1961.

Under prosecution questioning, those charged admitted that they had written the statement but denied that it was a conspiracy to overthrow the government.

"The right to think and speak freely is an essential feature to being a human being," the Rev. Timothy Moon, one of the accused, said.

The Park government says that such declarations weaken and disunite the South Korean republic in the face of the Communist North Korean military threat.

Members of the press are admitted to the proceedings, as are five family members of each of the accused. But the families have boycotted the sessions to protest outside for a trial open to the public at large. Barricades, sandbags and armed police keep spectators without credentials away from the trial as well as the demonstrations.

Devastating Locust Swarms Curbed by New Technology

By Walter Sullivan

LONDON (UPI).—In 1889 a swarm of locusts—extending about 2,000 square miles in area—crossed the Red Sea in what amounted to re-enactment of one of the biblical plagues of Egypt. Great locust migrations followed at irregular and seemingly unpredictable intervals. In World War II, they hampered Allied military operations in North Africa. In 1967, swarms that evolved on both sides of the Red Sea flew clear across Africa to the Atlantic.

But last fall, when about 60 reports of new swarms came from India and Pakistan, their growth and spread were nipped in the bud. An international effort, first organized here by the colonial powers but now largely based in Africa itself, seems to have eliminated such problems for all time.

Will these scourges, in which swarms that darken the sky slight to denude the land of crops and other vegetation, never recur? Specialists at the original control center here say that the answer depends on several unknowns—political, sociological and economic.

Efficient Tracking

The recent successes were made possible in part by efficient tracking of incipient swarms. But such tracking can be hampered by political upheavals. The swarms last fall apparently flew across the Red Sea from Yemen to Eritrea but because of political conditions there they were lost track of until they had passed into the Sudan.

The sociological and economic factors that bear on future prospects relate to the considerable cost of vigilance and counter-measures against the locusts. As those people who know the horrors of a locust plague die out, their successors, it is feared, may become less enthusiastic about supporting measures that strain already marginal economies.

The manner in which the anti-locust campaign is being waged, with crews, airborne sprayers, swarm-tracking radars, earth satellites and even hovercraft, was described recently at the Center for Overseas Pest Research here. The center was formed in 1971—absorbing the Anti-Locust Research Center, which for many years coordinated the international fight against such plagues.

Bonn Graves Damaged

BONN, June 9 (AP).—Vandals badly damaged the grave of composer Robert Schumann and about 40 other historically valuable burial sites in Bonn's old cemetery last weekend, a city spokesman reported yesterday.

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Chicago	Daily 747 non-stop	Denver	Daily 707 one-stop
Cleveland	Daily 747/707 one-stop	Los Angeles	Daily 747 one-stop
Los Angeles	Daily 747 non-stop		
San Francisco	Two daily one-stops (747 and L-1011)		

FROM NEW YORK		FROM MADRID		FROM DUBLIN	
New York	Daily 747 non-stop and 707 non-stop, except Wed	New York	Daily 747 non-stop 707 one-stop, except Wed, Fri, Sun	New York	Daily 707 one-stop
Boston	Daily 707 one-stop			Washington	Daily 707 two-stop
Washington	Daily 707 one-stop	Detroit	Daily 747/707 one-stop	FROM STANNON	
Chicago	Daily 707 one-stop	San Francisco	Daily 747/707 one-stop	New York	Daily 707 non-stop
Denver	Daily 707 two-stop			Washington	Daily 707 one-stop
Los Angeles	Except Wed, 707/L-1011 one-stop				
FROM AMSTERDAM		FROM MILAN		FROM CAIRO	
New York	Daily 747 non-stop Daily 707/747 one-stop Sun only 707/747 two-stop	New York	Daily 707 non-stop, and a daily 707 one-stop	New York	Daily 707/747 two-stop
Chicago	Daily 747/707 one-stop	San Francisco	Daily 707 one-stop	FROM MALAGA	
Los Angeles	Daily except Wed, 707/L-1011 two-stop			New York	747 Mon, Th, Fri, one-stop
FROM ATLANTA		FROM ZURICH		FROM BARCELONA	
New York	Daily 707 non-stop	New York	Daily 707 non-stop	New York	747 Tu, Wed, Sat, one-stop
Philadelphia	Daily 707/727 one-stop			FROM ASHLAND	
FROM GENEVA		FROM LISBON		New York	707 Wed, Fri, Sun, one-stop
New York	Daily 707 non-stop	New York	Daily 707 non-stop	FROM VIENNA	
FROM LONDON		Boston	707 one-stop Wed, Fri	New York	Daily 707 one-stop
New York	Daily 707 non-stop	Los Angeles	Daily 707/L-1011 one-stop	FROM SANTA MARIA	
Boston	707 one-stop Wed, Fri			Boston	707 non-stop, Wed, Fri
Los Angeles	Daily 707/L-1011 one-stop				

TWA. No. 1 across the Atlantic.

STREET
ART

Vincenzo Settembre, 7, left, and his brothers Luce, 5, and Mauro, 6, show off their entries in an exhibition of 1,000 drawings by Roman schoolchildren. The street project was organized by UNICEF.

United Press International.



Americans and the Great Wine Temperature Controversy

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI)—"Too warm," declared George Linton, a San Franciscan who recently took up wine importing. His pronouncement came as the fifth wine, a Chateau Lafite Rothschild 1961, was served during dinner the other night at Tallevant. It was the climax of the most privileged wine tour of France for nonprofessionals in anybody's recall.

At Mr. Linton's left, Odette Kahn, editor and owner of Cuisine et Vins de France, reached into her evening bag for a thermometer and dipped it into her crystal goblet.

"Nineteen degrees centigrade," she announced. "Acceptable."

Mr. Linton and the other U.S. wine lovers had been plumping for the fourth wine, a magnum of Chateau Cheval-Blanc 1964. Within a short time, however, they switched favorites, acknowledging that the qualities of the "beefier" Saint Emilion, as Mrs. Kahn described it, were eclipsed by the great staying power of the 1961 Pauillac.

Strictly speaking, Mrs. Kahn declared, "A Bordeaux should be tested at 16 to 18 degrees centigrade. But at 19 degrees, this one is still cooler than the room (21 degrees). That is the criterion."

"I knew immediately it was a perfect wine," she went on, "be-

cause I approach all wines by my nose. There I make no mistakes. Only after sniffing for a few minutes do I bring a glass to my lips."

Commenting on an earlier olfactory reaction, she said that she had never found anything to compare with a 1971 Haut-Batalliey Pauillac served with the third course (a whole truffle wrapped in puff paste). "There was an aroma of the forest, moss, wet leaves."

The others at the table nodded in agreement.

The joys of wine tour had taken 14 Americans on a 16-day whirl of tastings (they learned to spit out en route), accompanied by carefully orchestrated meals. They had visited the cellars and family dining rooms of 40 chateaux and domaines, three triple-starred restaurants (Bocuse, Auberge de l'Il, Tallevant), and three two-star restaurants (Boyer, Reims; Dubern, Bordeaux; Le Mere Michel, Vonnas).

Organizer

They had paid \$2,500 to the Canterbury Travel Agency in Kent, Conn., a fraction of the cost. The wine-growers had contributed \$10,000 in rarities from their private stocks, those best bottles that they hold back each year for personal pleasure.

This generosity was mainly a tribute to Richard Olney, the

Iowa-born authority on food and wine now transplanted to Provence. Canterbury had asked Sam Aaron, president of Sherry-Lehmann wine importers in New York, if he knew anybody who could organize such a pipe-dream trip.

"Only Richard Olney," he replied.

Olney spent a year at it, coordinating the food and wines, obtaining invitations, worrying about the logistics.

"Richard's book, 'Simple French Food,' is the best book on French cooking that has ever appeared in the United States," said Simone Beck. "Except for ours," she quickly added. (Mrs. Beck, Julia Child and Louisette Bertholle wrote "Mastering the Art of French Cooking.")

The other night at Tallevant, Mr. Olney recalled a few highlights from the tour, starting with a "1937 white Bouscaut which broke my heart . . . a glorious caramel color and a complicated taste. It had been attacked by Botrytis, the pourriture noble (noble rot), which makes for great Sauternes, but rarely attacks the Graves."

Terrine

At Meursault, Lalou Bise Leroy, owner of Romanee-Conti, cooked the dinner and opened up two of the last bottles from her 1959 collection. To go with the wine,

three-star restaurant Jean Troisgros of Romanee sent Mrs. Leroy a supply of his terrine of thrush.

Olney cited a vanilla ice cream as cassis at the Domaine d'Auvenay. Food and wine writer Jose Wilson wanted to take the cassis back to the United States in wholesale quantities. Mr. Olney described it as "a double creme de cassis," a pure concentration of the fresh fruit flavor in a suspension of alcohol.

At Haut-Brion, the group was treated to the regular chateau breakfast: grilled entrecotes with a sauce of butter and shallots. "It's a wonderful way to start a morning when there are dozens of wines ahead to taste," Olney observed.

Controversy

He cited as worthy of three stars two restaurants which executed his menus: Boyer outside of Reims and Chez La Mere Blanc in Vonnas, near Macon. Both now have two Michelin stars. He said that the 1975 Bordeaux shows promise: it may equal the great year of 1961. "One was more beautiful than another. It would be a great time to put down now for a keg and have the chateau raise it for you until bottling." (A keg contains 235 liters.)

As for the great temperature controversy, Mr. Olney had his own opinion: "A young Bordeaux

should be drunk cooler than an old Bordeaux and a Burgundy should really be at cellar temperature, 14 degrees. I am against chambering a wine (storing it to room temperature in advance of serving). That was all right in the 19th century when dining rooms were about 19 degrees, almost the same as the cellar. Wine opens up and develops in the glass. If it has been open too long in a warm room, it overdevelops and there is not much you can do about it."

"You have to know the rules in order to better respect the material at hand," he said. "Wine must be slightly cooler than the room to have a refreshing taste. I think a good champagne is the prettiest aperitif, because it leaves one's palate fresh to taste other wines that follow."

"I had the desire to create a spectacular experience for a small number of people," he said, in retrospect "and it was all high-lights."

The departing wine-bibbers, although admitting it might take months to digest the experience, hoped there would be another spring tour of the vineyards in their lifetimes.

Olney, with no digestive problems, nonetheless, said that his only present desire is to retire to his Provencal hillside and paint.

OPERA IN AMERICA

Menotti's Bicentennial 'Hero'

By Paul Hume

PHILADELPHIA (UPI)—An opera about a man who has been asleep 10 years? Gian Carlo Menotti must be kidding. But he is not, and on that idea he has built his 17th opera, "The Hero," into a satire pecked with beautiful music.

"The Hero" had a triumphant premiere at the Academy of Music here last week in a performance by the Opera Company of Philadelphia, which commissioned it as a Bicentennial gift for the city and state.

"The Hero" is a comedy with some of the best music the prolific Menotti has ever written. (The premiere of his next work, "The Egg," is June 17 at the Washington Cathedral.)

Writing his own libretto, as he has in all his operas but one, Menotti has created a hero who is really an antihero.

David Murphy has been asleep, when the opera opens, "for 10 years and seven days." If he stays asleep one day longer, he will break the world record for "uninterrupted, natural sleep."

A Fortune

During Murphy's long sleep, his wife has made a fortune by letting glibbie tourists glimpse the somnolent, sometimes snoring man in bed at \$2 a look.

The town doctor and the mayor, too, have not missed the chance to make money with parking lots, guided tours and views of David's house. There is even a statue, "paid for by the Rockefeller Foundation," which is to be unveiled at the precise minute the sleeping man breaks the world record.

But late in the afternoon of the 10th year, 7th day, David wakes up as naturally as you please, looks around and says, "Good morning."

His cousin Barbara, who has been taking care of him for most of the 10 years, drops the tray she is carrying and runs screaming to the bedroom door for his wife, Mildred. After Mildred has explained the whole situation to her husband, whom she is not entirely overjoyed to see back in action, she notifies the doctor and the mayor.

So David is faced with the question "Isn't an honest citizen better than a sham hero?" Shall he take a sleeping pill and let himself be knocked out until the record has been broken, or shall he live in open honesty and the hell with the fast money that has been piling up?

Menotti has a ball with the situation. He writes a witty text and never misses a trick in tying words and music together. There

is a marvelous scene when the wife and the doctor, who have become a very cozy pair during the 10 years' sleep, remember that they taped David's sleep the entire decade.

At first Mildred thinks, "Oh, nobody would ever think of listening to 10 years of tape of a man sleeping!" But you should see the scene when she and the doctor go berserk, wiping out considerably more than 18 minutes of tape.

The second act closes with a love duet that matches anything Menotti has ever done, while the third act finale is a quartet full of surprises. It starts out in a beautiful, slow, brooding mood, and then, in a flash, switches to the best of all Italian comedy manners to end with a dashing flourish.

The production is a pr of all, the stage director, one of the world's gen, this field, Menotti.

Christopher Keene, a sparkling but appender account. Menotti David's nursing cousin, and Diane Curry as Mildred, could not be Dominic Cossa has you in David from the big opens his eyes, while Griffith's doctor and Gadd's mayor carry off scenes easily.

In the Alfred Hitchcock, Menotti gave the role. In the final scene, he walked so the child could see big folks' heads.

What the French Government Wants to Do About Women

By Andreas Freund

PARIS (UPI)—The French government has given approval in principle to a five-year plan designed to move the status of women in this country closer to equality with men.

The plan was submitted recently to the Cabinet by the State Secretary for Women's Affairs, Françoise Giroud. Its more than 100 proposals range from the symbolic to the revolutionary and from the substantive to the utopian, in the view of most commentators.

The proposal to set up a national community service for girls leaving school at 16 and for others after graduating from high school appears properly revolutionary in this country. The compulsory service, with a duration of from four to six months, would, in the words of Mrs. Giroud, "establish equivalence between boys and girls," since the boys have their military service. Also, it would "mix social classes" and permit the girls to acquire "useful knowledge for facing the realities of life." Details of what, precisely, the community service would involve have not been disclosed.

Substantive proposals include financial relief for elderly women living alone and a special allocation of money to low-income mothers with children of up to three years. In the same category, it is being proposed that a parent staying home to look after a sick child should receive the equivalent of 50 per cent of his or her salary.

A control commission was to

weed out archaic stereotypes male and female roles books for girls up to the 12. It was proposed to child to be given the surname alternatively father's, or both names.

The plan also demands ment of the largely the legislation that stipulates of salaries between men women doing the same, calls on government to refuse to sign business or with any company found of disregarding that legis.

The Cabinet's approval of the plan in no way means the plan will not be modified in important ways. For one, Mrs. Giroud admitted, implementation of the complete plan be costly—in the 10-billion range.

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade is not a man to money from his tight without putting up a fight.

A draft of the plan was approved by the National Assembly before becoming law. All the governing coalition has joyfully there, many of Fr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's conservative followers have voted for some of his legislation. As for liberal vote and abortion laws, it was due to votes from the tion.

So it was widely expected that Mrs. Giroud's plan was much watered down. But commentators noted, all proposals are now at least on

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FIAT

July 1976

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1976

Page 9

Pound Gets Support from Bank of England

LONDON, June 9 (Reuters).—The Bank of England today gave support to sterling on the foreign exchange market, and sources said the dollars probably came from the international standing credit line two days ago.

The London commercial bank reported the Bank of England today appeared to be resolutely defending.

Heavy spending

While there was no doubt that the Bank of England today spent big amounts to defend the pound, foreign exchange dealers said it was impossible to tell where the dollars were coming from—the reserves or from the standby credit, which is an effect of an international overdraft, to be drawn when needed.

But bankers said the Bank of England would probably prefer to make use of the new facility, leaving the reserves intact so that no disappointing depletion is disclosed when the monthly figures are published at the beginning of July.

Since March, Britain has had to dip deeply into its previous foreign currency reserves to support sterling. Despite an international Monetary Fund credit of just over \$500 million added in May, the reserves were still unusually low at the end of last month at \$5.4 billion.

The standby credit was at the Bank of England's disposal from the moment of the official announcement by central banks on Monday.

It is renewable after three months at Britain's option, with a final repayment date of Dec. 9.

May Borrow Again

If sterling revives during the six-month period, Britain could repay its overdraft ahead of schedule—but otherwise is ready to borrow again from the IMF to pay off the credit.

Any borrowing from the IMF would be from the second slice or "tranche" of money in the fund available to Britain—and would have economic policy conditions attached—perhaps more stringent ones in public spending than at present planned.

Sterling closed today at \$1.744, marginally up on last night's price of \$1.741. It was also steady against other major European currencies.

The British currency's overall depreciation against other leading currencies since the end of 1971 was reduced to 38.1 per cent from 38.2 per cent yesterday.

Swiss Banks Grant Loan to Germany

BRISCH, June 9 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss Bank Corp. today said that the two other big Swiss banks had extended a loan of 500 million Swiss francs to the German federal government.

In doing, the Swiss bank extended the mark-buying spree of the Swiss National Bank recently had undertaken in the foreign exchange market in the week.

Swiss Bank Corp. official said loan was for 31 months, and that German sources said it had a fixed interest rate of 6 per cent.

However, the Swiss banker declined to comment on reports by news in both Switzerland and Germany that the Swiss National Bank had agreed to assume the foreign exchange risk for which banks were paying a fee.

The sources said that the Swiss bank had bought the franc in the foreign exchange market and put the West German currency at the disposal of Swiss banks. Through this action, it also helped put upward pressure on the Swiss franc.

Recently, the franc's value against the mark had risen considerably, and the Swiss were deeply concerned about the rise impact of such a rate rise on their exports to West Germany, which is their biggest market.

Swiss Bank Corp., which is among the group formed by it, the Bank of Switzerland and the Credit Bank, said the German government plans to use the loan to finance a budget deficit.

Saudi Arabia Cuts Prices of Certain Grades of Crude

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabia has reduced prices of its medium and heavy grades of oil by 5 cents and 10 cents barrel following a reduction of 5 cents a barrel by Kuwait for its own crude oil.

Only a part of the oil produced by Saudi Arabia, the leading producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is in the medium and heavy grades. Most of its oil is of lighter grade and thus commands a higher price.

The Saudi Arabian light, priced at \$11.51 a barrel, is the official benchmark for OPEC pricing and unchanged.

The new price for the Saudi medium, which is being sold by 5 cents a barrel, is \$11.28. The new price for the light and heavy, which is being sold by 10 cents a barrel, is \$11.04.

Demand for heavier grades of oil produced in the OPEC countries has been stagnant for months. Generally, the heavier grades are processed into residual fuel, which is used mainly by industry.

Iran Reaction Unknown

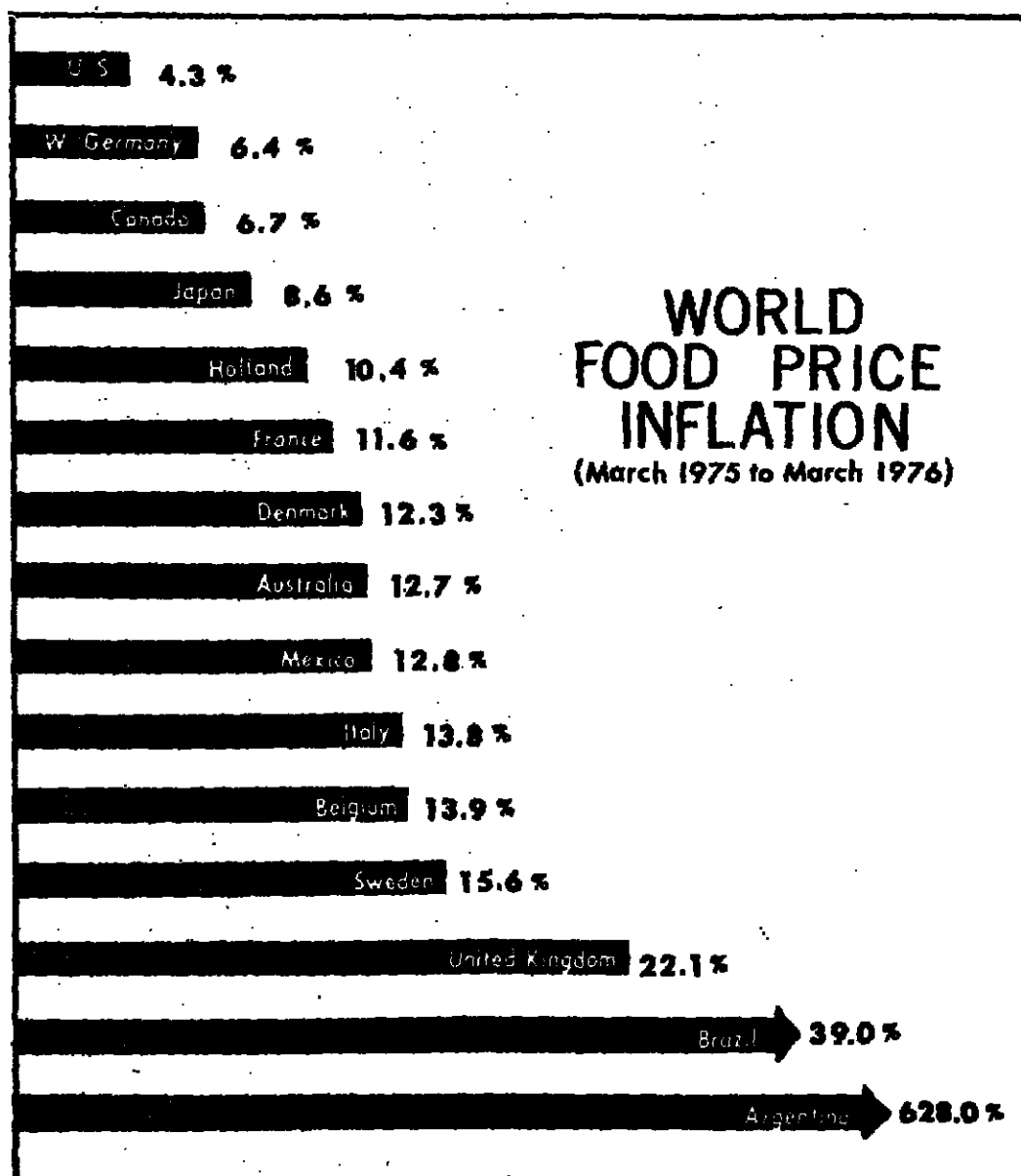
It was not immediately clear what Iran might do following the cut in prices by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Iran's heavy oil, which accounts for about half that country's output, was considered to be overpriced compared with the Kuwait and Saudi grades even before the latest reductions by the latter two countries.

Most of Saudi Arabia's oil is produced by Arabian American Oil Co., or Aramco, which is owned by Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California.

In New York, a spokesman for Aramco confirmed that the company has been advised by the Saudi government of the new price for medium and heavy grades but has not been informed as to the effective date.

The Kuwait reduction was retroactive to June 1. Observers said they expect the Saudi reduction to be effective the same date.



Agriculture Department chart shows U.S. registering lowest food price inflation.

Double-Digit Inflation Returns, OECD Says

By Don Cook

PARIS, June 9.—Double-digit inflation has again emerged to shadow the general economic recovery which is under way in the major industrial nations of the world, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The regular monthly analysis by the OECD of consumer price trends among its 24 member states shows that inflation surged upward by an overall average of 1.1 per cent in April—as against increases of only 0.6 per cent in both February and March.

Projected at an annual rate, inflation thus rose to over 13 per cent in April from just over 7 per cent in February and March.

The OECD offered no interpretation or comment on the figures, beyond saying that some "special factors" had influenced the rise. But the general acceleration of inflation everywhere is certain to be a major item for discussion at the economic summit conference which President Ford has arranged in Puerto Rico three weeks hence.

The "special factors" cited by the OECD were high seasonal food prices in both Japan and in Europe, and a leveling-off of the drop in food prices in Canada and the United States.

Most Report Rise

Meanwhile import prices appear to be on the rise again for the industrial countries, and this increase in the cost of primary commodities has begun to show up at retail price levels, particularly in Italy, Britain and Spain. Import price levels have also been boosted in Italy and Britain by the decline in the value of the lira and the pound.

Nevertheless, all of the larger members of the OECD except France and most of the smaller countries as well reported inflation to be on the increase from March to April.

The United States, which has managed one of the steadiest price records so far this year, doubled from 0.3 per cent for the three months since January to 0.4 per cent in April. Japan jumped from 0.4 per cent to 2.7 per cent, France held steady at 0.3 per cent while West Germany went up from 0.4 to 0.6 and Britain jumped from 0.5 to 1.3 per cent.

The countries which managed to hold steady or even reduce their inflation rate against this trend in April were Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Norway, Spain and Sweden.

The overall inflation rate for the European members of the OECD was higher than the global average which includes Canada, the United States, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. In Europe the rate for April was 1.3 per cent against the global 1.1 per cent.

World Slump Warning

GENEVA, June 9 (AP-DJ).—If the current recovery accelerates much further, it can easily "degenerate into a new inflationary boom, leading quite probably to a new worldwide recession in 1977 or 1978," Emile van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

The governments of OECD

countries are very much aware of this, Mr. van Lennep told the World Employment Conference, which is sponsored by the International Labor Organization.

The OECD official said that if a light rain was kept on the current recovery, "it should be possible to achieve a moderate but sustained rate of expansion right through 1980 and beyond."

Mr. van Lennep pointed out that one of the main items on the agenda of a meeting of the OECD council at the ministerial level later this month would be the elaboration of a concerted strategy for such a sustained, non-inflationary expansion.

A group of experts headed by Paul MacCracken, former chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisors, heads a group of experts that is preparing a report on non-inflationary expansion for the OECD.

The full report is expected to be ready by year-end, but the ministers are expected to have access to an interim report by the group well before that time.

Mr. van Lennep told an interviewer that the OECD generally had received a favorable response to the concept of moderate growth to sustain an economic upturn. He said he was hopeful that the ministers would reach an agreement to pursue monetary policies with this aim.

Exim Bank Lifts Down Payment in Export Financing

WASHINGTON, June 9 (Reuters).—The U.S. Export-Import Bank today issued new guidelines covering its export credit policies and said it expects that other major trading nations will issue similar sets of guidelines within the next two weeks.

The only substantive change the new guidelines make in U.S. export financing policies is to raise the minimum cash down payment that the borrower must make to 15 per cent from 10 per cent of the export contract value.

Chairman Stephen Dabral said that the increase in the down payment brings the United States closer into line with the practices followed by other countries.

Mr. Dabral said the bank's interest rate structure will remain virtually unchanged, with rates ranging from 8.25 to 9.5 per cent. Maximum rate payment term will remain at 10 years for less developed countries and 8.5 years for other countries.

The guidelines exempt agricultural commodities, aircraft, nuclear power plants, military sales and any credits which have a grant element of 25 per cent or more.

Stocks Drift Down in Dull Trade

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP-DJ).—Prices backed off slowly in quiet trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as investors kept watch on the flow of news concerning the crisis in Lebanon.

The Dow Jones industrial average dipped 1.88 points to 968.09. It was ahead about 3 points early in the session.

Advancing issues edged declines by about 650 to about 640. Volume totaled 14.55 million shares, compared with 16.85 million yesterday.

Some analysts suggested that investors also may have been waiting for the latest weekly U.S. money supply figures, which are released each Thursday afternoon, and which often determine future trends of monetary policy and interest rates.

Data released in recent weeks appeared to suggest that the Federal Reserve may be able to avoid further credit tightening moves for the time being. And analysts said investors may be waiting for more evidence of this in tomorrow's figures.

Skelly Oil, a strong feature, rose 4 5/8 to 75 1/2. A company spokesman said there were no corporate developments to account for the stock's rise.

National Semiconductor, edged up 1/8 to 42 1/4. It said fiscal fourth-quarter profits "will improve" over the third quarter's 27 cents a share.

United Nuclear, a volume leader, rose 1 1/8 to 39, while less active Stone & Webster climbed 1 3/8 to 56 3/4, and Utah International 1 1/2 to 57.

General Motors and Ford Motor surrendered fractions at 56 1/4 and 57, respectively. It was reported that both firms have tentative plans to boost 1977 truck prices.

Times Inc., hit by a strike, lost 1 1/4 to 56 1/8.

Lavi Strauss was off 7/8 to 40 1/2, with Hilton Hotels also down 7/8 to 15 5/8.

Tidewater Marine Service gained 1/2 to 35 3/4. It proposed a 2-for-1 stock split.

Prices on the Chicago Board

Options Exchange weakened, with declines topping advances, 254 to 198. Volume approximated 58,186 contracts compared with 58,021 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index dipped 0.08 to 101.49.

Soybean futures advanced strongly again on the Chicago

Board of Trade, marking a four-day move of some 65 cents a bushel.

Corn futures rose 6 cents a bushel and oats and wheat 5 1/2 cents. Oats earlier in the session posted a limit move of 6 cents. Soybean meal advanced nearly 30 points, or about 1/2 cent a pound.

EEC Unit Gives Go-Ahead To Planned Steel Grouping

BRUSSELS, June 9 (AP-DJ).—The planned international grouping of steel makers of West Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and some Belgian steel producers does not require formal authorization from European Economic Community authorities under the treaty of the European Coal and Steel Community, the EEC Commission stated today.

The West German Steel Industry Federation representing the majority of the country's crude and rolled steel production, Luxembourg's ARBED SA, accounting for 80 per cent of that country's steel output, the Dutch-German Staal NV Hoersch-Hoogovens group, representing all of the Netherlands steel production and Sidmar SA of Belgium, an ARBED subsidiary, agreed to loosely associate.

This group is aimed primarily at defending the steel industry's interest vis-à-vis the EEC Commission, the community's executive body, and to cooperate in organizing raw materials and energy supply and to exchange information on the production and employment situation within the associated enterprises.

French Critics

The intended association has come under fire in France, where some newspapers and politicians have called it a cartel aimed at dominating the EEC steel industry.

In a statement, the Commission said that the group would represent 45 per cent of the EEC's total raw steel production and 45 per cent of rolled-steel output.

The commission cited Article 48 of the Coal and Steel Community treaty, which states that the right of undertakings to form associations shall not be affected by the treaty.

Thus, the commission said, it is quite clear that the mere crea-

tion of the association does not require formal approval.

The commission made it clear, however, that it will closely watch all actions by the association and see to it that the rules of competition in the community are not violated.

EEC Concern

A major point of Commission concern is the planned streamlining of production within the association, steel sources close to the group said.

Industry representatives are in constant contact with the Commission to obtain its advice on how to draft crucial articles of the association agreement so as to avoid any later Commission objections, sources said.

Part of the association's intention is to avoid any over-production and to prevent creation of excessive capacity for one or the other rolled-steel product.

It will be these so-called "rationalization agreements" that ultimately require approval of the Commission, which is the supreme EEC anti-trust authority, industry officials said.

Company Report

Gulf & Western Inc.		
Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	888.1	859.1
Profit	57.3	37.3
Per Share	1.48	1.10
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,629.5	1,924.6
Profit	150.2	101.5
Per Share	4.07	2.97

Dutch Cost of Living

THE HAGUE, June 9 (Reuters).—The Dutch cost-of-living index rose 0.4 per cent to 170.4, base 1960, in May after a 2.1-per-cent gain in April, central statistics office figures show. The May year-on-year increase fell to 9.6 from 9.8 per cent in April.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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Issue 9176



MITSUBISHI GAS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
Tokyo

DM 30,000,000

7 1/2% Deutsche Mark Bonds due 1981

irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by

THE MITSUBISHI BANK, LIMITED

Tokyo

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
GIROZENTRALE

NOMURA EUROPE GMBH

MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A.

All these bonds having been sold,
this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Cash

prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity unit unit

Wtd. Year ago

PODS

Cocoa Acryl. 1.11 1.11

Office 4 Santos lb 1.11 1.11

TEXTILES

Printed 64-60 36% va 28 28

ESTALS

Steel billets (P.L.) 100 212 200

Iron 2, Pury, Phila., 100 212.00 212.00

Steel strip No. 1 by P.L. 82-82 81.80

Lead spot lb 20 20

Copper elec. lb 34.18 34.18

Zinc (elect.) lb 34.18 34.18

Zinc, E. St. L. basis lb 37 37

Silver N.Y. 0.80 0.80

Gold N.Y. 0.80 0.80

COMMODITY INDEX

Moody's index (base 100 253.90 211.90)

Dec 31, 1971 253.90 211.90

Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 9, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (30 tons)

Jul 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.45

Aug 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.45

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London Commodities

June 9, 1976

High Low Close

(Bids-Asks)

Cocoa

185.50 185 184.50 184.75

185.50 185 184.50 184.75

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185.50 185 184.50 184

WEATHER

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

June 9, 1970

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Ketchum
6-10

"LOOK OUT!"

"WHEN! YA BOTH HAD A NARROW ESCAPE!"

*"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office".
"Printed in Great Britain"*

WEATHER

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

June 9, 1970

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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'WHEW! YA *BOTH* HAD
A NARROW ESCAPE!'

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